MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JUNE 1981

Iran

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has called on former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to repent, return, dissociate himself from "corrupt and criminal groups" and devote his time to literary rather than political pursuits. In a speech at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, he asserted that he does not wish to see Bani-Sadr become more ruined, and warned him against falling into a trap set for him by the "wolves" of the opposition. Unless Bani-Sadr dissociates himself from such groups, Khomeyni asserted, he will lose both this world and the next. The religious leader also appealed to youthful supporters of opposition groups like the Mojahedin-e Khalq to repent and return to Islam. He said the leaders of such groups have been playing with Iran's youth by mobilizing them into a pointless armed struggle against the government while directing operations from the safety of their hideouts. Khomeyni praised the Majlis, describing it as a body of independent individuals free from the dictates of party control, and he criticized those who have called for its dissolution.

Bani-Sadr Whereabouts-- MENA reported that Egyptian official sources have refused to confirm or deny that Bani-Sadr has arrived in Cairo. AFP reported that the revolutionary proseuctor of Kermanshah and Ilam believes he is hiding in Western Iran. AFP also said Bani-Sadr signed a document dated 21 June that is being distributed clandestinely and calls for "unanimous resistance" against "despotism."

Security Situation--Tehran radio reported that Hezbollahi fundamentalists once again took to the streets of the capital to thwart possible disturbances by opposition groups. Indicating that the opposition stayed away, the radio said no clashes were reported. The radio also broadcast a police force communique appealing to the public to report any suspicious objects or packages to the police. According to AFP, at least one person was killed when an explosion destroyed a hall in a sports center. Tehran radio reported that nine people were executed on 22 June, six of them in connection with the 20 June demonstrations in Tehran. Four were Mojahedin-e Khalq members. The radio also disclosed that 'Ali Asghar Amirani, the editor of the weekly KHANDANIHA, has been executed. Noting that 29 people have now been executed for their part in recent clashes, AFP said Iranian newspapers have reported hundreds of arrests throughout the country, notably of mojahedin.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

According to INA, the commander of the Iraqi forces besieging Abadan told a press conference that Iran had launched its largest military operation on 21 June when it attempted to uproot his units. The commander explained that Iranian forces had made four abortive attacks and that Iraqi forces had suffered very few losses. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iranian losses totaled 270 men. INA reported that the UN secretary general's special envoy, Olof Palme, arrived in Baghdad and held talks with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Normalization Slowdown--In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Egyptian Ambassador to Tel Aviv Sa'd Murtada said the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor has caused a hostile reaction in Egypt and will certainly affect the process of normalization between Egypt and Israel. He asserted, however, that the raid has not endangered peace between the two countries. Commenting on the interview, the radio quoted Murtada as saying that only trade delegations will be immediately affected by the slowdown and that the multinational force negotiations in Cairo will not be affected as they are part of the peace process.

Multinational Force--MENA, citing the weekly MAY reported that Egypt, the United States and Israel have reached agreement over a multinational peacekeeping force for the Sinai. The first director general of the force, appointed for a 4-year term, will be an American while his subordinate, the general commander, will be chosen from another nationality. The force will consist of 3,000 lightly armed soldiers and will include a U.S. battalion and administrative group. According to MENA, tripartite discussions continued in Cairo in preparation for the general meetings due to begin 23 June. The military committee prepared a military supplement on the duties and activities of the multinational force, and the legal committee prepared a paper on the force's privileges and immunity.

Lebanese Crisis

Beirut radio reported the arrival of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib in Beirut on 22 June. The Voice of Lebanon radio reported a state of cautious calm in Beirut, while Beirut radio reported fierce clashes in Zahlah involving the shelling of residential areas. According to the Voice of Lebanon, diplomatic sources in Beirut have confirmed that North Korean experts are training Palestinians in the south in the use of certain advanced weapons supplied by North Korea.

Arab Parliamentary Union Meeting

INA reported that in a statement issued at the close of its emergency meeting in Baghdad on the Israeli attack against Iraq's nuclear installation, the Arab Parliamentary Union called on the Arab states to penalize the United States for its support of Israel by stopping the flow of Arab oil, withdrawing Arab assets and deposits from U.S. banks and eliminating U.S. influence and interests in the Arab region.

Syria-PLO Solidarity Conference

Al-Asad, 'Arafat Speeches--Damascus radio provided live coverage of the speeches made by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the opening session of the international conference for solidarity with Syria and the Palestinian revolution, which opened in Damascus on 22 June. President al-Asad told the delegates Secretary of State Alexander Haig recently toured the Middle East to establish a strategic alliance based on Israel and Egypt to confront a so-called Soviet threat. Al-Asad also asserted that Syria appreciates the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve detente and disarmament. 'Arafat explained to the delegates that the Arab Deterrent Forces installed missiles in Lebanon to defend themselves against U.S. belligerency and piracy perpetrated under the name of Israel. He charged that the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was a U.S. decision.

Brezhnev Message--In a message read by an unidentified Soviet representative, carried live by Damascus radio, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev described Israel's recent attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor as a serious danger to world security and peace and said it has caused "anxiety" among Soviet citizens.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INA REPORTS ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS MEETING

JN221313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)--The Arab parliamentarians began their emergency meeting by listening to the Iraqi National Assembly's viewpoint conveyed by Speaker Na'im Haddad, who said that the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations was directed at wrecking the modern scientific and technological advancement with which Iraq seeks build a better future. He stressed the importance of a united Arab will to confront the Zionist enemy and the imperialist forces supporting it. He said: the Zionist aggression will enhance the determination of the Arab nation and Iraq to reject the presence of this entity, resist settlement projects, continue to build their intrinsic power and offer all forms of material, political and military support for the Palestinian revolution under the PLO, its legitimate representative.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker reviewed the settlement projects which foreign forces are trying to impose on the Arab nation, saying: The mission of Philip Habib, the latest U.S. envoy to the Arab region, is a booby-trapped mission that seeks to activate a settlement coupled with new international projects to revive the capitulatory Geneva conference.

On Iraq's efforts to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Haddad said: These efforts are the result of a long-range strategy to build a strong Iraq that can effectively contribute to the defense of the Arab nation's rights and independence, Iraq gears all its potenetial and channels its international relations to insure the acquisition of basic links in peaceful nuclear activity. It has signed the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation treaty, accepted the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency and applied the supervision controls in force internationally.

Haddad added: It is well known that since the first years of its usurpation of Palestine, the Zionist enemy began to use atomic energy for military purposes. It produced nuclear weapons in its reactors in Dimona in the Negev Desert, thanks to the facilities, manpower, materials and technical assistance given it by certain European countries, the United States and the racist South African regime despite the fact that to date the Zionist enemy has not signed the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty and categorically rejects any supervision over its destructive activities and research in this regard.

Haddad asserted that the Zionist piracy against Baghdad, which has been denounced on the Arab and international levels, unmasks the collusion and coordination among the Arab nation's enemies. The Zionist enemy made use of the most modern long-range U.S.-made planes equipped with various sorts of jamming devices as well as photographs and information provided by spy satellities and others. Moreoever, it exploited Iraqis and its valiant armed forces' preoccupation in confronting the Persian aggression along amore than 1,000-km front that requires intensive protection and a defensive arms system to protect our people's security and Iraq's sovereignty.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker proposed that the Arab Parliamentary Union endorse the following resolutions:

1. To call on all the Arab countries, organizations, masses, and organized forces to extend all forms of support and backing for Iraq to face the consequences of the Zionist-imperialist aggression and to enable it to proceed with its peaceful nuclear programs and possess scientific and technological capabilities. This is exactly what we are determining to accomplish in the service of our nation and people no matter how much the Zionist plotting intensifieds and despite all the efforts, time and funds required.

2. To confront the total U.S. bias in favor of the Zionist enemy and the unlimited U.S. political, military, economic and informational support for this enemy and to expose its crimes in international forums by imposing sanctions and firm measures against the United States by cutting off Arab oil from it, withdrawing Arab assets and deposits from its banks, liquidating its influence and various interests in the Arab region, and refusing to receive its envoys and delegations.

3. To bring the severest pressure to bear on the Persian regime in order to make it respond to Iraq's peaceful appeals aimed at halting fighting, accept the endeavors of the international and regional committees for solving the conflict between the two countries peacefully, negotiate on the basis of recognizing rights as stipulated in the international treaties and charters signed between Iraq and Iran, and return the three occupied Arab islands in the Arab Gulf--Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--to their legitimate owners.

4. To consolidate Arab solidarity; marshal all Arab resources to wreck the Camp David accords; thwart all schemes of liquidation and capitulation meant to be imposed on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation; bolster the steadfastness of the Arabs in the occupied land against the autonomy plot, acts of repression, displacement and building of settlements; and confront the Zionist enemy's designs aimed at partitioning Lebanon, occupying its southern part, disintegrating its national unity and striking at the Palestinian resistance.

5. To use all ways and formulas to further isolate the Zionist entity in the world arena; intensify world condemnation of this entity's attacks and crimes against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, the last being its criminal raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor; and express appreciation for world public opinion, which denounced and expressed indignation over the Zionist piracy.

6. To form a unified Arab parliamentary delegation to hold talks with world parliaments; condemn and denounce the Zionist aggresssion against the Iraqi nuclear reactor; bolster our ties with these parliaments and ask them to support the Arab nation's legitimate ambitions for freedom and progress. Also, to contact the honorable elements in the European Parliamentary Union in order to put pressure on this union to stop its support and aid to the Zionist entity. To ask the IPU to dismiss the Zionist entity from its membership for its disregard of all international values, norms and regulations.

7. To confirm the right of Iraq and the Arab states to draw up programs on nuclear technology for developing their economies and industries for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs.

8. To ask the United Nations and the world public opinion to place the nuclear installations in the Zionist entity under the supervision of International Atomic Energy Agency, provide guarantees that the enemy will not use atomic energy for aggressive military purposes and condemn the present cooperation between the racist regimes in Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the field of nuclear weapons.

Addressing the emergency meeting, Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, said: Our meeting in Baghdad is bound to intensify our will for struggle, sacrifice and steadfastness. He added that this meeting will discuss an issue that pertains to all Arabs because the aggression was not only against Iraq, but the entire Arab nation. The meeting will work for the sake of Arabism, Palestine and progress. He said that the Zionist enemy's aggression against Iraq is a link in the chain of aggressions against Palestine and the neighboring Arab countries as well as the other Arab countries.

He pointed out that the raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations has shown that the Zionist enemy has no regard for any international or legal ethics. This aggression represents the beginning of an imperailist-Zionist act of terrorism against the entire Arab homeland.

Al-Fahum asserted that the aggression against Iraq was a U.S. aggression with an Israeli face because all of the weapons, training, money, technological know-how and secret information used in the aggression were of U.S. make. This was followed by U.S. protection inside the UN Security Council when it threatened to use the veto, which is a right in the hands of an unjust person. He asserted that the Arab Parliamentary Union is determined to play its role in unifying Arab ranks.

When Al-Fahum ended his speech, the conferees then held a working session during which they agreed that the drafting committee, which will prepare the final statement, will include all the Arab parliamentary delegations. This committee includes representatives from all the participating delegations.

Final Statement

JN222356 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)--The Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] concluded its emergency meeting here tonight which was devoted to discussing the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. The APU issued a statement condemning the Zionist aggression. It called on the Arab countries to support Iraq in confronting the impact of the U.S.-Zionist aggression and to enable it to implement its peaceful nuclear programs.

The meeting, which was held at the invitation of the Iraqi National Assembly, was attended by Khalid al-Fahum, APU chairman, and parliamentary delegations representing Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, the PDRY and Iraq.

The APU council decided to set up a unified Arab parliamentary delegation to hold contacts with world parliaments in order to denounce and condemn the Zionist aggression on the Iraqi nuclear installations.

The union reiterated its call for continued efforts to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and to cooperate with the good offices of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations in the search for a just settlement based on the recognition of the rights secured in agreements and treaties.

The APU called on the Arab governments to confront the total U.S. bias in favor of the Zionist enemy and its unlimited political, economic and informational support for this enemy, support which was lately demonstrated at the UN Security Council during the deliberations that followed the treacherous Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations.

The APU requested that penalties and fierce measures be imposed on the United States by ceasing the flow of Arab oil, withdrawing Arab assets and deposits from U.S. banks and eliminating the various areas of U.S. influence and interests in the Arab region.

The APU also called for a reconsideration of the production of Arab oil, which is currently being exhausted and cheaply wasted in the world market.

The emergency meeting stressed the need to eliminate all differences among Arab states for this would bolster Arab solidarity on the bases of confronting the Arab nation's principal enemy, represented by the Zionist-imperialist enemy, and would marshal all Arab resources to wreck the Camp David accords and thwart the designs of liquidation and capitulation.

The meeting called on the Arab countries--regimes, forces and organizations--to give unconditional support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under their legitimate and sole representative, the PLO, and to increase the support for the steadfastness of the Arab people in the occupied territories in their daily confrontation of the acts of settlement, the arbitrary measures and the terrorism carried out by the Zionist enemy.

The APU reiterated its tenacious stand in support of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in confronting the Zionist attacks and the plots that are being concocted to threaten Lebanon's unity. The APU called on the Arab followup committee to double its efforts for the sake of establishing stability in Lebanon in order to preserve its unity--land and people.

The APU called on the United Nations and world public opinion to place the Zionist entity's nuclear installations under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to guarantee that the Zionist enemy will not use atomic energy for aggressive military purposes.

The APU's extraordinary meeting called for efforts, through various methods and forms, to tighten the isolation of the Zionist entity in the international arena and to condemn its aggression and crimes against the Arab nation, the latest being the criminal raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations.

The APU voiced its gratitude for and appreciation of world public opinion for denouncing and condemning the Zionist piracy.

The APU asked the IPU to terminate the membership of the Zionist entity for its continued disregard of the various international values and norms and to stop the IPU's aid and support for the Zionist entity.

The APU stressed the need for exerting efforts in all international organizations and bodies to bring pressure to bear on the Zionist entity in order to prevent it from carrying out its plans to build a canal linking the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean in view of the hostile aims behind this project, aims represented by the expansion of the enemy's settlement policy and by using the canal to develop its nuclear programs in Dimona. The APU demanded that all Arab states boycott politically, economically and culturally all the countries which supply arms to the Zionist entity and to stop all dealings with such states. The APU also asked the Arab countries to abrogate all their contracts with the states that supply the Zionist enemy with weapons and to prevent the nationals of these states, their companies and establishments from entering any new tenders in the Arab countries. A plan should be laid out stipulating that the Arab oil-producing countries must contribute to establishing war industries in order to produce various kinds of weapons and ammunition.

The APU's emergency meeting called for finding a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict on the bases of recognizing the rights as stipulated in the agreements and treaties signed between the two countries and of returning the three Arab islands. The Arab parliamentarians highly appreciated Iraq's response to the efforts which were exerted and are still being exerted, particularly its response to the recent appeal made by the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers held in Baghdad on 11 June.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES UNIFIL COMMANDER CALLAGHAN

JN211542 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], met with UNIFIL commander General Callaghan and a number of top officers of the UNIFIL command.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, members of the PLO Executive Committee; Brother Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], member of the Fatah Central Committee; and several top officers in the joint forces.

The two sides reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the Zionist military escalation. Relations between the joint forces and UNIFIL were also discussed.

KUWAIT

SHAYKH SABAH INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

LD201254 Kuwait KUNA in English 1025 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 20 Jun (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah was quoted Saturday as saying an Arab summit conference is to be held soon in Morocco to ensure stronger inter-Arab cooperation against Israel. Shaykh Sabah made his remarks in an interview published by the international edition of Beirut's AN-NAHAR newspaper.

The interview, according to the [word indistinct] was concluded in New York during Shaykh Sabah's participation in meetings of the UN Security Council to consider the Israeli air raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor on Sunday June 7.

Israel, according to Shaykh Sabah, has "reached this stage of aggression...because of a split within the Arab world and inter-Arab differences." Such differences, Shaykh Sabah said, reached the level of "war between each other (Arabs)...and made us forget our joint enemy."

Shaykh Sabah said the Arabs have "become an easy prey for Israel." "It wouldn't have been easy for Israel to launch aggression against us had we had some sort of a joint aim, joint destiny and some sort of inter-cooperation," Shaykh Sabah announced.

He said the Morocco summit will involve a "study (of the Middle East situation) different from those in the past."

"There should be some sort of learning from errors. What has happened is the result of our mistakes and we cannot blame anyone else for it," Shaykh Sabah announced without further elaboration on this remark.

In answering a question about Arab-U.S. relations in light of the Israeli air raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Shaykh Sabah said: "What do you feel when someone helps your enemy to kill you?" "This means that he who helps your enemy is your enemy," Shaykh Sabah announced stressing that he is commenting on Arab-U.S. relations "according to the understanding of peoples and not governments."

The Kuwaiti minister, who visited the Soviet Union recently, demanded a "clarification" of the American stand regarding the Israeli attack becuase of such a clarification was not made "the peoples will have other stands."

"The violation by the planes of all these airspaces (Arab) and the strike against Iraq gave Israel a green light to strike at the whole area including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and any other state." "For this reason we hope for an American clarification before time runs out," Shaykh Sabah threatened. He called on the U.S. to be "just" in dealing with the Arab world.

The Kuwaiti minister recalled that "several" states buy U.S.-made weapons according to a provision that such weapons are for "self-defense and not to launch cross-border attacks and strike at other. Chaos would certainly prevail if such a clause was not applied," he commented.

In answering a question about whether Arab oil was in danger after the Israeli attack on Iraq, Shaykh Sabah said he was "not concerned about attacks on the oil because it is not owned by just one country. It belongs to the whole world and its civilization. If things reach this stage we can then say we live in a forest."

Shaykh Sabah stressed that Kuwait's policy is that of "balance." "We are not in need of anyone, we are in need of friendship instead."

"We are ready for friendship with the U.S. and the Soviet Union at the same time and we are not ready to accept any request to stop our friendship with a certain country to get the friendship of another," he announced.

Shaykh Sabah described his recent visit to the Soviet Union as "normal and we discussed several things with extreme frankness. We agreed on things and differed on others and I do not say we are in full agreement with the Soviet Union on all topics."

He affirmed that Kuwait is "going on with its efforts to eliminate tension between Southern Yemen and Oman for the interest of the whole area."

Shaykh Sabah also reiterated Kuwait's stand that "we are not in need of any military base, whether Western or Eastern." "We, states of the Gulf, are capable of protecting ourselves, and at the same time, we do not want the superpowers to protect us as much as we want them to remain away from us," Shaykh Sabah announced.

He said the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), established recently by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman, "aims at keeping the superpowers away from having centers in the area. We welcome friendship with the superpowers, but we do not welcome the presence of their military forces in our countries," he said.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR SAYS PDRY WILL NOT BE EASY TARGET

EA222110 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Radio and television speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on 21 June marking the 12th anniversary of the 22 June "corrective step"--place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Compatriot brothers: Achieving social progress and improving the living standards of the population in our country will go side by side with our struggle to continue our labor of peace for the reunification of our homeland by peaceful means. We will continue our activities aimed at strengthening our defense capability.

In this connection, we will continue to work to develop the armed forces and our other military and security institutions. We would like to seize this opportunity to send our deep greetings and appreciation to our armed forces, peoples police, state security and peoples militia. We appreciate their heroic sacrifices. Preparations are currently underway for the celebration of the Armed Forces' Jubilee Day as an expression of the rejoicing of the masses of our people at the great successes achieved in defending the revolution and its gains and in safeguarding the sovereignty of the homeland. It is worth pointing out that there are indications [words indistinct] about the likely complication of the situation in this sensitive region of the world because of the continued increase in imperialist maneuvers and aggressive moves against the peoples of the area.

It is very important for all to realize that the PDRY, when it made contacts with all the parties concerned in the region with the objective of joint action to ward off the dangers of the American military presence, did so out of its desire to ensure stability in the region [words indistinct] that the danger faces all without exception.

We made our view clearly and frankly, that anyone who wanted to play with fire in this sensitive region of the world would pay the price. We have adopted a responsible stand on a number of events and we still hold to our position of rejecting regional tension and conflict, as well as rejecting imperialist threats against our peoples.

It must be understood by all that while we are calling for security, peace and stability, we shall not remain silent on any provocations harming the safety of our people or the sovereignty of our country, regardless of the source of such provocations and regardless of the powers supporting them. [Words indistinct] responsibility, deterrence and force against anyone who attempts to act insolently toward our regime and the security and safety of our people. The regime in the Sultanate of Oman should realize that Democratic Yemen will not be an easy target. It was not in the past; it is not at present; nor will it be in the future. For this reason we warn this regime against persisting in acts of provocation against us. We ask it to desist from these rash follies.

Comrades, compatriot brothers, [words indistinct] concerning the fateful causes of our Arab peoples. The situation in the Middle East is being further aggravated. It threatens a new explosion likely to shake the chances of world peace. Israel is still bellicose in its aggression [words indistinct] (?against) our Arab homeland in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine with the encouragement and military backing of American imperialism.

The mouthpieces of reactionary propaganda in the Arab region are still repeating [words indistinct] the administration of the American White House and they show matters before public opinion in a false light by playing and replaying the cracked record about the coming danger from the Soviet Union. In our view, this record has been [words indistinct] by our peoples, who determined their true friends and their spiteful enemies through their long struggle for their legitimate, just rights. Our Arab peoples are well aware and highly appreciative of the depth of the strategic alliance with the world socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and all the forces that love liberation, progress and peace. The alliance that they stress has embodied numerous solidarity efforts that back up the Arab people's struggle against the designs and intrigues of the imperialist and Zionist forces.

We in Democratic Yemen express our full solidarity with the Syrian people in their valiant steadfastness against Zionist aggression. Our country's dispatch of token forces to Syria to participate in reinforcing its steadfastness represents an embodiment of the militant solidarity with this valiant Arab bastion. It is of importance to us to stress that any aggression against Syria is an aggression against our country.

In this connection, we stand strongly and firmly alongside the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in their just struggle against imperialist and Zionist designs and moves. We must point out that the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor constitutes a flagrant challenge to the international community and exposes the aggressive nature of the Zionist entity. We strongly condemn this aggressive raid, but also stress that this aggressive crime should not pass without punishment by all the Arab countries. Zionist terrorist acts against Arab territories should be confronted with every force and (?decisiveness) and not by resolutions of condemnation. Peace in the Middle East can only be (?implemented) by stopping the terrorism of the Zionist regime. This is a matter that requires resolute Arab confrontation, with the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and the peace-loving forces, in order to reinforce the struggle to recover the occupied Arab territories and to achieve the Palestinian Arab people's rights to return to their land, to self determination and to build an independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

It has become clear to all that the capitulatory Camp David treaty between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionists' regime, under the auspices of American imperialism, cannot be a gateway to peace. On the contrary, facts have confirmed that it is gateway for dragging the region towards more tension and war and bringing new Arab countries into the orbit of world imperialism.

Brothers, at a time when Democratic Yemen is continuing the march along the road of firm, principled stands in its foreign policy it realizes that the future will be the ally of the causes of freedom, progress, democracy and peace.

In this connecton, our efforts have been concerted with those of our brothers and friends who share our stands. (?Thanks to) joint [words indistinct] and aims, relations of cooperation and friendship have been strengthened and deepened with the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union. They have borne fruit, as is evident from dozens of projects of economic, social and cultural development. Our relationship with the sisterly Arab countries has also been further developed. We will continue to work for (?consolidating) these relations on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal afffairs. We will strive to continue to provide support for and solidarity with all the peoples who are struggling for their freedom, development and social progress.

In this connection, we would like to stress that Democratic Yemen condemns the continuing racist aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by the racist regime of Pretoria and emphasizes the need to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations on granting the people of Namibia their right to self-determination and on recognizing SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

We consider it necessary for the international community to stand against the terrorist acts which the racists are practicing in southern Africa. Democratic Yemen will support and encourage all the proposals that are being adopted by the forces of peace and freedom on granting the people of Namibia the right to self-determination and putting an end to the repeated acts of aggression by the racist regime of Pretoria against the confrontation states, headed by Angola.

CHAIRMAN 'ALI NASIR RECEIVES KHOMEYNI MESSAGE

EA191554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, today received a delegation from revolutionary Iran led by Brother Mohammad Sadiq, the official responsible for Arab affairs and a member of the Foreign Relations committee of the revolutionary guard in the office of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni. He conveyed to the brother secretary general a verbal message from the Iranian leader.

The meeting was also attended by Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister; and Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. A discussion took place on relations between Yemen and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the scope of their development. Views were also exchanged at the meeting on conditions in the region and on the two countries' efforts in confronting the American military presence, which is hostile to the peoples of the region.

BANI-SADR ARRIVAL REPORT NOT DENIED OR CONFIRMED

NC222039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2032 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)--An official source at the Egyptian Information Ministry has refused to confirm or deny the arrival of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Cairo. It had been reiterated that the Iranian president arrived in Cairo yesterday.

AL-AHRAM SEES ISRAELI RAID DAMAGING U.S. POSITION

PM230944 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 14 Jun 81 p 7

[Salah Muntasir article: "From Mind to Mind: About the Arabs, Israel and Peace"]

[Excerpts] In a visualization based on reasoning, I would like to make some remarks about the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which has cost the Iraqi Government $300 million and 5 years' wasted effort, which would take another 5 years to restore if Iraq wished to do so. These remarks are:

1. This raid has revealed to a regrettable extent the military state which Iraq has reached. It has reached a state where, although it has been at war with Iran for over 8 months now, it could not detect the planes which violated its air space and destroyed one of its most vital installations, which must have been surrounded by special security measures.

2. What is strangest is that for over 20 hours after the destruction of its reactor, Iraq kept the fact secret. This can perhaps be explained by the fact that Iraq learned the identity of the raiding party only after Tel Aviv radio had broadcast the report.

3. Nobody can ignore the suspicions which surround America in this operation, for the following reasons:

The operation took place in the absence of Philip Habib, the U.S. President's envoy to Israel, Syria and Lebanon for settling what has come to be known as the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley;

In their raid on Iraq, the Israeli planes must have flown over Saudi territory, which since the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war, is supposed to be under constant surveillance by the famous American AWACS planes. There are five such planes in Saudi Arabia at present, and they are on constant patrol duties and are operated by American technicians;

In addition to this, and as part of the suspicion surrounding America, we cannot disregard the fact that the planes which carried out the operation were American planes and that, by all criteria, the operation was purely offensive and not taken in self-defense, as Israel claims in its attempt to justify its foolish act.

4. This Israeli raid has added a new dimension to the Arab conflict with Israel. The confrontation states are no longer those states which have common borders with Israel; every Arab state has in fact now become a state confronting Israel. If Israel recently hit Iraq because Iraq's reactor threatened Israel's security, who can guarantee that Israel will not hit the planes and the equipment which Saudi Arabia will be obtaining from America and which, according to Israel, would threaten Israel's security?

5. In the manner in which it was carried out, this operation has shaken, if not destroyed, one of the most important bases of America's strategy in the Arab area, namely, America's attempt to gain the interest of the Arab states in dedicating the larger part of their forces to confronting the Soviet danger threatening the area.

I do not think that I overstate the fact by saying that this raid has brought much joy to the Soviet leadership in Moscow. The Soviets could not be happier with what has taken place, for how can America now persuade the Arabs to devote their attention to the Soviet threat before the threat posed by Israel? Therefore, who can guarantee that Moscow will not exploit what has happened and reap the fruits from the effects of this incident on Arab psychology and sentiments?

This means that this raid should open the way to an extensive and deep revision of all the files on America and its role in the Middle East with regard to both Israel and others.

AS-SADAT MAY INTERVIEW ON SECTARIAN DISTURBANCES

NC220924 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)--Replying to many enquiries received by the MAY newspaper on recent incidents of sedition, President Anwar as-Sadat affirms in today's issue of MAY that there were elements that tried to inflame feelings and create circumstances to turn the minor incidents which occurred in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' into major incidents during last Friday's prayers, similar to what happened on 18 and 19 January 1977. The following is the text of President Anwar as-Sadat's interview with the weekly newspaper MAY today explaining the dimensions of the recent sectarian sedition:

Question: What, Mr President, can you tell about the incidents of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'?

Answer: When I talk about the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents I must be careful about what I say because I must keep it outside the scope of what the judicial authority is dealing with, because the matter is now in the hands of the judicial authority. The attorney general was in Alexandria when he heard about these incidents. So, as soon as he was notified by the interior minister he immediately went to Cairo to personally begin the investigations. So the matter is in the hands of the judiciary, but there are political aspects that we can cast some light on.

First, what is the story of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra', what is the meaning of the name of this quarter? It is the quarter chosen in Cairo for construction projects to ease the pressure on the center of Cairo and to expand the suburbs. This is what gave rise to the idea of building new cities on the outskirts of Cairo, such as the 10 Ramadan and 15 May cities. The aim of all of this is to solve the problem of congestion inside Cairo.

Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' is one of these cities. About 2 years ago, while I was in Alexandria, I summoned the minister of reconstruction, Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, and I said to him: Listen, for 30 years, from before the 23 July revolution to this day, we have been facing a big problem called the problem of "Ushash at-Turjuman" and "'Arab al-Mujammadi" in the center of Cairo. It is a major problem and it gives a very bad picture of the people's standard of living. I have summoned you to tell you that the time has come to solve this problem immediately. I will no longer allow the continuation of the problem. The entire area must be demolished and its inhabitants should be moved to homes fit for human beings. I want every family to get an apartment, just like what happened in the new Mit Abu al-Kawm. We are fed up. We have been hearing about projects for many years but not one project has materialized yet.

Al-Kafrawi acted immediately. He chose Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' and decided to move the inhabitants of 'Ushash at-Turjuman and 'Arab al-Mujammadi there. Last year I went to Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra', toured the area, entered some houses and talked to their owners. I was really pleased to see happiness in the faces of the new residents. They had left their shacks and now lived in healthy houses in an area that was rebuilt in accordance with the modern systems.

This review on the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' area was necessary, as it is an area which has now emerged on the surface of events and is at present the topic of the hour which the people are talking about. I consider this change in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' to be a real, splendid achievement.

Now I go back to your question about what happened in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' last week. As I said, the subject matter is now in the hands of the judiciary and we must not discuss it before the investigations are completed. However, strange things occurred. For instance, I have noticed that there was an instigator behind all these incidents. Of course, it is strange for me to say this while the matter is still under investigation. However, I only meant the political aspect, because I noticed that there are those who want to change facts and to distort and exaggerate them.

The problem began with a quarrel between two Egyptians. By mere coincidence, one happened to be a Muslim and the other a Christian. The same quarrel could have occurred between two Muslims or between two Christians. However, what happened was that this quarrel occurred between a Muslim and a Christian and hence it immediately assumed this religious character.

This religious conflict has been and will always be rejected by our people and kinfolk. This quarrel could have ended as other previous quarrels have ended, had it not been for those who, as I told you, are interested in seeing this quarrel turn into sectarian sedition. They went to the Muslims and told them that the Copts had killed 100 Muslims. Then they went to the Copts and told them that the Muslims had killed 150 Copts.

This reminded me of what happened before the October 1973 war. Some persons tried to create agitation. They went to Cairo university and entered the great hall in which there were between 500 and 600 students. None of those students was an agitator, except for seven or ten students who sat on the dais and who were all communists known for their subversive activity and their expertise in creating agitation and incitement. Those persons had failed in an earlier attempt to take the university students into the street. So they held this meeting that was attended by the students out of curiosity. A communist then entered the hall and shouted loudly at the students that three of their colleagues had been killed in Al-Falaki Square.

Immediately, and in accorance with a predetermined plan, the communists, sitting on the dias, took the microphone and began shouting and inciting the students. They succeeded in their plan and the students left the hall. The students were later dispersed. The aim behind that operation was to incite the students and persuade them to go into the street to carry out sabotage operations for no reason other than to show that there was no stability or security in Egypt. This was the aim of the agitators and rioters. They did not succeed in their plan. For 11 years, not a single student up to now has been wounded in a demonstration despite the despicable acts committed by the communists, especially when they occupied the Higher Council of Universities.

We could have put an end to all these despicable acts if the security men used force and law to prevent the students from taking to the street. However, the instructions were that force should not be used against them. Therefore, for 11 years not a single student has been wounded, up to now.

I remembered all of this while reviewing what happened in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'.

The agitators aroused the anger of both the Muslims and Crhistians through the imaginary casualty figures they had given them for both sides. Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il was keeping me up-to-date on the developments in the situation through the reports he was receiving in his office, where Cairo Mayor Muhammad Rashwan and Islamic and Christian religious leaders were also present.

I noticed that the activity of the agitators was not confined to Az-zawaiyah al-Hamra' or to the center of Cairo, but had also spread to the suburbs and other districts. In Hulwan, they went to the people and told them that the Copts had killed and massacred 100 Muslims who were performing the evening prayers. Immediately, 1,500 citizens began demonstrating to protest the murder of 100 Muslims. The interior minister telephoned the imam of Hulwan Mosque to tell him the truth and that the agitators were spreading lies. The imam of the mosque was convinced and the innocent citizens who were incited by the agitators were in turn convinced. Everything ended quickly, just as it had started quickly.

Not only this, but the agitation plan called for a more serious operation, which was timed to take place following prayers on Friday. The agitators planned to mingle among the worshippers and tell them lies that would arouse their feelings and anger. This plan was uncovered and aborted and the agitators failed to achieve their aims.

Question: Who are these agitators and can they be identified?

Answer: They are those who are pretending to be in the opposition and who are dressing in the robe of the opposition although they are very far from the dignity of this word. We all know the truth about the communists; we know their size and weight and we pay no attention to them. Those who described the 18 and 19 January incidents as a popular uprising, although they were in fact an uprising of thieves, deserve no attention from us. However, when the Labor Party assumes the role of opposition and agrees to sit in one place together with the communists, who turned the uprising of thieves into a popular uprising, this means it shares the communists' view and forms one front with them. After all of this, is it logical to say that the Labor Party represents an honest national opposition?

Question: Was the agitators' method in the Az-Zawaiyah al-Hamra' incidents different from their old method during the 18 and 19 January incidents?

Answer: No, the method is the same. Perhaps you remember what they did years ago when they attacked the premises of the AKHBAR AL-YAWM and AL-AHRAM newspapers. The communists follow the same method. They incite the masses and lead them to the place targeted for sabotage. They then leave the place and escape before they are arrested. For example, they arrived at the premises of AKHBAR AL-YAWM and set fire to the papers. Then they moved to sabotage the premises of AL-AHRAM. When the security men arrived, the communist agitators ran away with the speed of lightning and disappeared inside 'Ushash at-Turjman [a slum in Cairo] where it was difficult to reach them.

The agitators wanted to repeat the same method in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. An individual incident between a Muslim Egyptian and a Christian Egyptian became for them sectarian strife, which claimed many victims. The real number of dead is 10 and the wounded 40. The agitators multiplied these figures by 10. They might yet multiply them by 100.

Question: Can we shed light on the causes of these bloody incidents?

Answer: The state prosecution is currently investigating the whole issue and the people will know all the facts when the investigations are over. Here are a number of questions that we must know the answers to as soon as the prosecution completes its investigation. For example: Who incited the incidents in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'? Who began the operation there? How was it possible to incite Muslim groups and how did the lies reach the Christian religious groups at the same time?

Question: Are there other reasons for the scheme other than incitement and the attempt to foment sectarian sedition?

Answer: Naturally the main aim is to portray Egypt to the world as an insecure and unstable country. This has been and will continue to be the aim of the communists. It is not new to them and they have accustomed us to it. We have also grown used to their new method of using the opposition as a pretext. They allied themselves with the members of the Marxist Grouping Party, sat with them, issued joint statements and upheld the same subversive aims. As a matter of fact, all of them, communists and noncommunist, who are using opposition as a pretext are insignificant and have no weight. But it is certain now that they are playing with fire. I want to ask them: How long do you think you can play with fire without being burned?

Question: Was it possible to avert these incidents and to reduce the number of the people killed and injured?

Answer: It was possible to put an end to this operation during the first 5 minutes had the interior minister used his right to stop it by force. It was possible to expect the subversive scheme immediately, had the interior minister given orders to open fire on the saboteurs, pickpockets, burglars and instigators. Had he done this, they would have fled immediately, because these people are of the kind that we can describe as "afraid and shameless." We could have done the same thing on the days of the uprising of the thieves on 18 and 19 January, but at the time we did not use force with the saboteurs and thieves. We also did not use force in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'.

Question: Why hadn't the interior minister used force to prevent the acts of incitement and sabotage from increasing?

Answer: The interior minister acted primarily as a political official and not a security (?official). He established an operation room in his office and asked the mayor of the capital and a number of Islamic and Christian religious leaders to join him. He received reports, investigated them and acted accordingly. He had the true evidence and facts. He was told, for instance, that the local Christian council was in session to discuss the false reports that the number of Copts killed was doubling every hour and that churches were collapsing one after another. The interior minister also learned that a number of Muslim shaykhs were meeting in An-Nur Mosque to discuss the rumors about the scores of Muslims killed and the mosques attacked with machinguns by Copts. Immediately Nabawi Isma'il contacted the representatives of the Muslim shaykhs in An-Nur Mosque and briefed them on the complete facts and (?stressed) to them that the information they received and met to consider and act on accordingly were false.

Thus the facts were known and the schemes of the inciters of disturbances and those who encouraged the thieves' uprising were foiled. I have told the interior minister that he has succeeded as a political official in confronting the saboteurs and the instigators and that in the future I want him to settle any disturbances decisively in the first minute. We will never allow the recurrence of what happened last Wednesday in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'.

I take this opportunity to state frankly that in light of what has recently happened we will not allow the spiteful inciters, saboteurs and thieves to repeat what they have done in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' or what they previously did on 18 and 19 January. It suffices that the Egyptian people, both Muslims and Christians, now know the facts. The interior minister placed all the facts before the people. On the first day he issued a statement on the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents and then he went to the People's Assembly and made another statement in which he mentioned all the facts that are currently being investigated by the prosecution. From now on no one has any excuse. We will confront anyone who plays or tries to play with fire with all clarity. I want to say a final word to those who use the opposition as a pretext, who take shelter in democracy and who exploit the sovereignty of law: The attempt to defame the regime and to portray Egypt as an insecure and unstable country might be echoed in hostile newspapers abroad and welcomed by the spiteful radios in certain Arab countries. However, do these people who call themselves the opposition imagine that the people's revolution they are advocating and dreaming about will benefit them and bring them to the seat of government? They are deluded if they think so.

They will be the first to be slaughtered and lose their lives and property, because all of them are highly paid people and living in palaces overlooking the Nile. I say to those: Do not dream, because your dreams your dreams will not come true. The people will never allow you to implement your schemes to enmesh the country in a sectarian war that is rejected by every Egyptian.

AL-MAJALLAH INTERVIEW WITH SA'DUN HAMMADI

PM221003 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 20-26 Jun 81 pp 15-17

[AL-MAJALLAH interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi in New York--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your view of the attitude the United States has taken regarding the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] I believe that the reaction shown by America so far with regard to the Israeli aggression reflects the gravity of the incident on the one hand and the Arab reaction to it on the other. The United States has vital interests in the Middle East. It is aware that this incident would inevitably provoke other reactions than those expressed by the Arab states so far. The incident has caused anxiety within the Reagan administration as to how the Arabs would react. This anxiety is reflected in the several token steps and measures the U.S. administration has taken, including its denunciation of the Israeli raid and postponement of the delivery of four F-16 planes to Israel. In fact, American reaction to any incident always reflects the extent to which American interests in the area are affected by the incident.

[Question] Is what America has done so far sufficient?

[Answer] Certainly not. What the United States has done so far is not adequate at all. It is a mere token step. The United States must assume the responsibility for what Israel does because of the special relationship between it and the Zionist state. The minimum we demand from the United States is that it halt its military, economic and technical aid to Israel. This is the minimum.

[Question] Do you not believe that it is almost impossible, if not impossible, for the United States to do what you expect it to do because of the strength of Zionist influence in the United States as well as because of other factors?

[Answer] I believe that the United States can do that if the Arabs insist on it and if the Arab states are really united and determined to take measures and to protect their interests. Everything depends on what the Arab states do.

[Question] How can the Arabs practically ask the United States to halt aid to Israel and succeed in doing so?

[Answer] This is possible. The Arab states have enormous powers and capabilities. If the Arab states tell the United States that they are determined to use everything in their power should Washington fail to take such measures against Israel and if the United States believes that the Arabs mean business and are not merely threatening, it would respond.

[Question] By powers and capabilities do you mean the oil weapon, for example?

[Answer] I am not necessarily talking about oil. There are many other things which can be used in this respect, including, for example, financial and commercial capabilities and even political posture. There are many Arab states which are allies or friends of the United States. A mere shift by these states to a genuine nonaligned position or the establishment of relations with the Soviet Union constitutes a force which can be used. Oil is one of the weapons in such a battle but it is not the only weapon.

[Question] What is your opinion about the Arab attitude toward the Israeli raid? Is there truly Arab unity on this issue?

[Answer] Arab unity at present is better than before, but complete unity, as we wish it, does not exist at present.

[Question] What do you mean by complete unity?

[Answer] The existence of one Arab state, one entity and one regime.

[Question] But many are saying that such a unionist step must begin with the unification of Iraq and Syria. Is such a step possible or impossible to achieve because of the disagreements between Baghdad and Damascus?

[Answer] It is not necessary for unity to begin with a unionist step between Iraq and Syria; it can start with unitary steps in any other place. It is true that unity between Iraq and Syria is a natural matter which could lead to the establishment of a strong state constituting the best example of unitary action. But this does not mean that complete unity must begin with Iraq and Syria. The establishment of unity between Iraq and Syria is not impossible; on the contrary, it is possible. Perhaps something will change or a change might take place in the area. When this happens the subject of Arab unity will be raised in a serious manner. There is a united Arab stance on certain issues. Regarding the confrontation of Israel, there is a united stance between Iraq and Syria.

[Question] What about Iraq's war with Iran?

[Answer] The great majority of the Arab states support Iraq on this question. I am confident that the Syrian people support Iraq on this issue. As for the Syrian Government, it has another attitude.

[Question] What is Iraq's opinion on the Syrian role in Lebanon?

[Answer] We believe that this subject is related to the solution of the Lebanese issue. Such a solution is possible, not impossible. I believe that the Arab states have a united view on this matter and on the need to find a solution. But how a solution can be found and where to start is the question. The complication of the situation in Lebanon is what is delaying the solution. The recent behavior of the deterrent forces was influenced by Syrian policy. This complicates the situation.

[Question] Did the United States have advance knowledge of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] We have no way of determining and ascertaining this. However, we have made some analyses. The analysis is that the United States was likely to have been aware of the raid before it took place.

[Question] Was it aware of it hours or days before it took place?

[Answer] Only those who have the information can answer this question. As I have said, we have no definite information in this connection but we have an analysis. The analysis says that it is not unlikely that the United States knew of the raid beforehand.

[Question] Why then did America approve of the raid?

[Answer] Is America not traditionally the ally of Israel and its helper and aider? What is so strange about this? Furthermore, is not Iraq the country which is building a genuine force to confront the West? Is not Iraq the country which is calling for nonalignment and the liquidation of imperialist interests in the area? Is not Iraq the country which is building an economic and political force in the area--a force that is feared by the West? Neither the West nor America can stomach the new strong Iraq.

[Question] What is the significance and what are the dimensions of the Israeli raid at present?

[Answer] The timing of the raid was really an Israeli decision. There are many reasons and factors behind this timing. However, we must take into consideration in this connection the relationship that exists between the Zionist entity and the Persian regime in Iran. As soon as the war between Iraq and Iran broke out a rapprochement took place between Tehran and Tel Aviv. There is much evidence of this rapprochement, including, for example, their cooperation in arms and the acquisition of spare parts and Tel Aviv's facilitation of the operation for Iran to obtain military equipment from the black market in Europe. Israel has certainly helped Iran in this field in order to strengthen it and prolong the war with Iraq. At the start of the war, Iran and Israel attempted to hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor but the attempt failed. It was then that Israel began to prepare and train for hitting the nuclear reactor. It carried out the raid at a time when the Iraqi forces are busy with the war with Iran.

[Question] Does this Israeli raid have any connection with the missile crisis in Lebanon?

[Answer] It is difficult to say if therewas any direct connection or not. But this raid is a link in the chain of Israeli aggression and Israel's attempts to impose its will on the Arab states. This raid is the latest link but it is not the last link in the Israeli chain. Other links must be expected in the future.

[Question] In your opinion, was the raid a means [for Israel] to free itself from the operation of hitting the Syrian missiles in Lebanon?

[Answer] The destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor is in itself an end and not a means. It was a major target, but the raid could serve other objectives as well.

[Question] This raid raises anew the subject of the Gulf on the basis of the fact that Israel can reach and hit the farthest targets. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The responsibility for the security of the Arab states, including the Gulf states, is an Arab responsibility. Also, the responsibility for the security of each Arab state is the responsibility of that particular country. Arab and international experience has shown that it is futile and incorrect for one country to rely on another to protect its security. All the Arab states are aware of this. They also realize that their security is their own responsibility.

[Question] Let us go back to ask about the Arab attitude toward the raid. Is Iraq completely satisfied with this attitude?

[Answer] The reaction we expect from all the Arab states is different from what happened. Naturally the Arab attitude after the raid has been better than it was before the raid. But it is not the attitude for which he really hoped.

[Question] What Arab attitude does Iraq want?

[Answer] We want the Arab states to mobilize all their resources and capabilities within the framework of a unified plan and adopt a practical posture as soon as any incident happens.

[Question] What practical stand do you mean?

[Answer] The Arab states must use their capabilities, forces and resources within the framework of a coordinated and unified plan to deter any aggression.

[Question] Does this mean a practical reaction as called for by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi--in other words, attack Israel and destroy its nuclear reactor?

[Answer] No. This is a unilateral stance, a unilateral Arab official stance. What I mean is that the Arab states should agree on an integrated unified plan before any incident like this happens so as to implement this plan automatically once an incident like this happens.

[Question] Do you believe that the Arab states will do more than they have declared?

[Answer] I cannot say that the Arab states will not do anything other than what they have declared. This is not correct. We want more and it is our intention that this incident be an occasion for developing the lines of communication among the Arab states.

[Question] Is there anything tangible and specific that Iraq demands of the Arab states?

[Answer] I believe that we must really reconsider our relations with the world states and the foundations on which these relations must be based. We believe that it is not in the Arab states' interest to be on the side of one party all the way and against another party in the world all the way. Their real interest lies in the adoption of a nonaligned stand.

[Question] Does this constitute a call to the Arab states to move closer to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I believe that the Arab states will find that it is in their better interest to have balanced international relations.

[Question] What is your view of Egypt's reaction to and condemnation of this raid?

[Answer] The Egyptian Government is trying through this and other incidents to break the Egyptian regime's isolation and attempting to appease the Arab countries now that this regime has felt that it is alone as a result of its signing the Camp David treaty.

[Question] Will the Iraqi nuclear reactor be rebuilt with Arab funds?

[Answer] We have not discussed this subject. Iraq is not opposed to joint Arab projects. However, the question of Arab funding of the rebuilding of the nuclear reactor has not yet been discussed.

[Question] Will Iraq again ask for France's help to rebuild this reactor?

[Answer] We cooperate with any country which agrees to cooperate with us in any project, particularly this project.

[Question] Do you believe that France under President Mitterrand will agree to help Iraq in rebuilding its nuclear reactor?

[Answer] I do not see any reason for France to refuse to cooperate with us in this field. In any case, France has adopted a positive stand in this connection following the Israeli raid.

[Question] According to Washington reports, the Reagan administration will veto any Security Council resolution calling for sanctions against Israel because of its recent aggression. What will the Iraqi and Arab attitude toward this be?

[Answer] If Washington vetos a draft resolution calling for the imposition of sanctions against Israel this will be further proof of the hostile policy which the United States is pursuing. In such an event the Arab states would have to arrange their affairs and realize who sides with them and who opposes them and then adopt the appropriate stand in this connection.

[Question] What would the Arab states do in such an event?

[Answer] It is not necessary to reveal right now what the Arab states would do. But I expect these states to do something. In any case, Iraq will urge the Arab states to do something.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 376

JN222051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted new grave losses on the Iranian forces during their military activities in the past 24 hours.

Communique No 376 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi forces killed 384 and destroyed 5 tanks, 1 armored troop carrier, 5 vehicles, 4 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 5 excavators and 3 stockpiles of hardware. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high capability, our valiant armed forces continued to strike at the irresponsible racist enemy forces in their operations theater. The outcome of their activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our units pounded the enemy concentration, killing 16 and destroying 1 gun. On 19 June, our forces destroyed in the same area three vehicles loaded with hardware.
B. One tank and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. Two killed and one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. One stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. Our unit pounded the enemy force, killing 18. One of our combat patrols raided enemy positions in the same area, killing 12.
F. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Ahvaz area, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 18 dead.
G. Yesterday, our forward units clashed with a force of infantry and armor in the Abadan area, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 270 dead and 3 tanks, 1 armored troop carrier, 1 gun and 3 excavators destroyed. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the same area this morning, forcing it to retreat after killing 48, whose bodies are still on the battlefield. Our units destroyed one tank, two guns, one rocket launcher, two excavators and one vehicle.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 384 dead and 5 tanks, 1 armored troop carrier, 5 vehicles, 4 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 5 excavators and 3 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One troop carrier, three vehicles and three mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 June 1981

IRAQIS REPULSE IRANIAN ATTACK ON ABADAN FRONT

JN222044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi forces besieging Abadan have destroyed a wide-scale Iranian attack that was supported by intensive artillery fire and antitank weapons. The Iraqi forces launched a successful counterattack on the Iranians and managed to sweep them from the battlefront, destroying their remnants.

Addressing a press conference held on the battlefront today, the commander of the Iraqi forces besieging Abadan said that battles took place between the two sides in the past 2 days during which the Iranian forces suffered 354 dead as well as heavy losses in military equipment.

The Iraqi commander described the Iranian attack, which was launched in successive stages, as one of the largest enemy military operations. It intended to approach the Iraqi positions on the Abadan-Shaykh Budayr highway.

Commenting on the details of the attack, the Iraqi commander explained that at 1200 yesterday, the Iranian forces started a wide-scale infantry attack in an attempt to move the Iraqi units besieging Abadan. The enemy's infantry units were supported by intensive artillery fire and antitank weapons. The Iraqi commander added that the enemy forces managed to approach the Iraqi forces' advanced positions on the Abadan-Shaykh Budayr highway and clashed with the Iraqi units in the area using various types of weapons.

The Iraqi commander said that the enemy then tried to continue its onslaught by sending in reinforcements. However, they were confronted by the steadfastness of the Iraqi units in their positions. Iraqi troops, the commander emphasized, while absorbing the impetus of the hostile wide-scale onslaught, succeeded in preventing the enemy from fulfilling its objectives and then launched a successful counterattack, sweeping the enemy from the battlefront and destroying its remnants.

The Iraqi commander added that at 1400 the enemy launched another abortive onslaught, which was destroyed by the Iraqi forces in about half an hour. At 1610 the enemy launched a third abortive wide-scale infantry onslaught, which was supported by antitank weapons and intensive artillery shelling.

The Iraqi military commander said that the Iraqi forces confronted this attack and inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy. The enemy continued its helpless attempts and launched a fourth onslaught at 1840. It was immediately aborted.

The Iraqi military commander said that this hostile onslaught came as a result of careful and intensive planning. He added that the Iraqi forces' alertness, steadfastness and great heroism managed to abort the enemy's operation, which is considered one of the largest hostile military operations to approach the positions of the Iraqi forces besieging Abadan. The Iraqi commander said that the Iraqi forces emerged from this battle with very few losses.

In conclusion, the commander of the Iraqi Forces besieging Abadan stressed that the continued readiness of the Iraqi soldiers will preserve and further promote the spirit of victory.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES UN ENVOY PALME

JN222340 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, received here tonight Olof Palme, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's special envoy to President Saddam Husayn, and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, Palme's efforts and those of the UN mission to find a peaceful settlement for the Iraqi-Iranian dispute were reviewed.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed Iraq's positive stand and sincere cooperation with the efforts exerted by the Islamic Conference Oranization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations to reach a just solution guaranteeing both sides their legitimate historical rights and helping establish sound relations among the states of the region in order to protect them from the hostile tendencies of expansion.

The UN envoy arrived here earlier today on his mission of peace between Tehran and Baghdad.

IAEA OFFICIAL DISCUSSES IRAQI NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES

DW191151 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Jun 81 pp 126-127

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Hans Gruemm, inspector general of the International Atomic Energy Agency--place and date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Professor Gruemm, have Iraqi scientists in the Tammuz nuclear center built one or even several atomic bombs?

Gruemm: This is only an assumption. The facts are that Iraq since 1970 has been a member of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms. It has bound itself to subject all installations to our control. It has also committed itself not to divert any fissionable material which could be used for building explosives. Our inspections have shown that the party to the treaty to this date has observed the stipulations.

SPIEGEL: Israel's Premier Begin holds a different view in this respect. He justified the raid on Tammuz, saying that his country was "in deadly danger." The Israeli nuclear physicist Juvan Neeman maintains that the reactor there was able to produce fissionable material for three or four atomic bombs annually of the Hiroshima class.

Gruemm: I am suspicious on principle, just like a controller at the airport who has also to check well-dressed gentlemen for weapons. First, in such a reactor plutonium could be produced, although the method would be complicated and the quantity small. Second, the fuel elements could be diverted before they are irradiated...

SPIEGEL: ...So that an atomic bomb can be built without difficulty by means of the highly enriched uranium 235 with which they are filled?

Gruemm: This danger did not exist in Iraq. There was not enough material in the reactor to produce an effective explosive.

SPIEGEL: But how much was it?

Gruemm: Twelve kilograms in the smaller reactor Isis which has the same protective case.

SPIEGEL: When was the larger reactor Osiris, now destroyed, to start operation and with how much highly enriched uranium?

Gruemm: I have no detailed information about that. To be able to work at full capacity roughly 25 kilograms are necessary.

SPIEGEL: But how can you control what happens, given the fact that the Iraqis did not even announce when the larger reactor was to be switched on?

Gruemm: Naturally I cannot report all the details. But it is a fact that we were informed by the supplier of the material, that is, France, about the delivery of the uranium. In addition, an inspector was present when the fuel elements arrived in Iraq. He counted and identified them. So we have an initial inventory which can be observed further without difficulty.

SPIEGEL: But the crucial question is: How safe are the safety measures which are to rule out improper use? Do you control directly at the reactor or only the operating accounts.

Gruemm: Of course our controls are made on the spot. The decisive thing for us is the physical presence of the material. What we do is compare the documents on the one hand and actuality on the other. With a parallel accounting we constantly record the normal output that the operating state has reported. In addition, we have the information by the fuel suppliers about the material actually exported.

SPIEGEL: Is that enough?

Gruemm: That is merely the basis. Our inspectors also visit the installations regularly. In 1980 alone there were 1,100 inspections of 500 nuclear installations in 50 countries. In laboratories with little material one control day is enough. In reprocessing plants inspectors are continuously at work.

SPIEGEL: In Iraq, too?

Gruemm: As far as I know, Iraq does not have a reprocessing plant. In the Osirak complex the highly enriched uranium 235 is in box-type aluminum-cased rods coiled in a basin with extremely clean water. So the reactor is transparent, it is no problem to identify the fuel rods with the naked eye through the 8-meter-deep water layer and count them. If necessary, we have underwater periscopes to check the serial numbers of the fuel elements.

SPIEGEL: Are such periscopes installed in Tammuz?

Gruemm: No, we do not need them there. We see by the typical blue luminescence in the reactor basin, the so-called Cherenkov radiation, whether the elements have been in operation over a longer time. This shows whether they are really fuel elements or whether they are just something looking like a fuel rod. This would then be a covert diverting device.

SPIEGEL: But isn't it possible to smuggle "blind" rods in which do not contain highly enriched uranium 235 but natural uranium 238? In the core of the reactor the quick neutrons of the actual fuel rods would change part of this uranium into plutonium--and already you have material for a bomb of the Nagasaki type.

Gruemm: In addition to the usual controls, we measure newly installed rods for their degree of enrichment. In this way Osirak can be easily controlled.

SPIEGEL: Nonetheless the Iraqis tried to buy more than 11 tons of deriched uranium in Canada to have it manufactured into blind rods by the German uranium firm Nukem near Hanau.

Gruemm: But such blind rods look different. They are round or cylindrical, whereas the real fuel elements are slightly bent and plate-type. Moreover, to use natural uranium for the production of plutonium a lot must be done. The uranium 238 rods must be closely packed around the reactor core. The reactor must be put into operation and then remain in operation for many years--at any rate reactors of the size of Osirak. A look into the reactor is enough to see such a package.

SPIEGEL: When did your inspector look into Tammuz for the last time?

Gruemm: The first inspection took place by the middle of last year when the supplies arrived from France. The second inspection took place in January this year. The third inspection was scheduled for the end of June. We will probably do it earlier to ascertain the stocks relatively quickly following the bombing raid. We must wait and see the state of the fuel elements now. It is possible that they are destroyed or deformed. It is also possible that parts were scattered. If the reactor core was hit directly, the uranium may stick, finely distributed, to concrete ruins somewhere. Well, we must find out whether the nuclear fuel is still there--a difficult task, given the far-reaching destruction.

SPIEGEL: The output of Osirak was to be 70 megawatts. How much plutonium per year would have been produced in the fuel rods?

Gruemm: The nominal output is not 70 but 40 megawatts. You can operate a reactor as long as you want to. The quantity of plutonium produced in the highly enriched uranium fuel rods can be only grams.

SPIEGEL: Isn't it possible to adjust a reactor in a different way for the breeding of plutonium?

Gruemm: Yes, military reactors. Prudently, they are not equipped with highly enriched uranium. It is important that these reactors work with natural uranium, because it breeds much more plutonium. With Osirak it is just the opposite. The way the reactor is constructed, plutonium is produced only within the margins of errors, as I said, in quantities of grams. You would have to keep it in operation for centuries to get enough stuff for a plutonium bomb.

SPIEGEL: For that 8 kilograms of plutonium are necessary. But Iraq has a radiochemical laboratory which was bought in Italy. By this means the small percentage of plutonium can be extracted from the spent rods.

Gruemm: If practically no plutonium exists you cannot extract anything. For example, 170 cubic meters of garden mold contains a lethal dose of radium, if you wanted to extract it. And, by the way, the nuclear material in the laboratories is also subject to safety controls.

JALLUD DELIVERS AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO HUSAYN

JN221912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] This evening His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who conveyed a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court and the Libyan ambassador in Amman.

Major Jallud arrived in Amman this evening on a short visit to Jordan as part of a tour of a number of Arab countries.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, Major Jallud said that his tour represents a serious attempt to confront the challenges and dangers that are obstructing the Arab nation's march. He pointed out that the Arab nation's real enemy is Zionism, which is expanding under the U.S. umbrella, and that the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, built for peaceful purposes, constitutes a moral blow to the Arab nation.

Major Jallud was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the Libyan ambassador in Amman and a number of the embassy's staff.

Jallud Leaves for Baghdad

JN230949 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 23 Jun (Petra)--Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud left Amman for Baghdad this morning following a short visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to His Majesty King Husayn on developments in the Arab region and support for Arab solidarity.

Major Jallud was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the ambassadors of Libya and Iraq in Amman.

AR-RA'Y ANALYZES BEGIN'S KNESSET REMARKS

JN230900 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The AR-RA'Y newspaper editorial deals with the U.S. involvement in the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations using U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission and the necessity of his stay in the region as a pretext for diverting attention from the Israeli scheme to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

AR-RA'Y says: Menahem Begin's remarks to the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee about the existence of a secret U.S. document on the military intentions of the Iraqi reactor that was hit by Israel and what he said about the fabrication of the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon to divert attention from the issue of the reactor demonstrate one fact: Washington was behind the aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations not only with planes and bombs, but with documents and provocative information it supplied to Israel as well. Moreover, by sending Philip Habib to the region, Washington was participating with Israel in theatrics intended to fabricate the so-called Syrian missile crisis in order to peddle the Israeli strike against the Iraqi reactor.

Naturally, Begin's remarks should not be interpreted as meaning that his aggressive machinations ended with the raid on the Iraqi reactor. It is no secret that these machinations are continuing, for they are in character with the nature of the Zionist entity and the terrorist clique ruling it. We should not rule out the possibility that Begin is using his remarks in the Knesset as a smokescreen for a fresh aggression.

At any rate, Habib's mission is a suspect, fraudulent one whose purpose is to drug the Arabs, particularly since Reagan has described his envoy's efforts and presence in the region as a guarantee against the flareup of the so-called missile crisis. This description and the envoy's shuttle trips over the originally fabricated crisis should be regarded as soporific doses, perhaps meant to pave the way for a new aggression in the region.

Washington's aggressive practices against the Arab nation are now clear to all. What logic can the U.S. envoy use in his talks with those he meets after what Begin has said about fabricating the problem which Habib has come to settle?

Whether Habib stays in the region or goes back to those who sent him, it behooves the Arabs to be extremely vigilant and cautious, particularly since the U.S. administration has chosen to blatantly antagonize the Arabs and their future and has realized that its games have been exposed after the Arabs discovered that the U.S. and Israeli practices are two sides of the same coin.

UN RESOLUTION ON ISRAEL TERMED 'PALLIATIVE'

JN211238 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 81

[Editorial: "June 1981"]

[Text] The American ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, was wrong to say that the Security Council resolution condemning Israel for its raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor satisfied nobody. It was designed to and has probably succeeded in satisfying the need of a handcuffed Arab world for a symbol of struggle. The Security Council resolution is an insignificant palliative at best, a piece of paper that we can wave around to each other to refute the arguments of those who accuse us of doing nothing against Israel and the United States. Well, we have done something this week. We have gotten the Security Council to condemn Israel's attack. In the context of the Arab world's recent history of struggle against external enemies, this should be viewed as an important achievement, even more meaningful than buying full-page advertisements in New York newspapers.

For better or for worse, the Arab world has reached the point where Security Council resolutions are major factors in the struggle for dignity, self-defence and survival. It will be recorded that in June 1981, faced with a swift and brutal attack by the combined resources of the United States and Israel, the Arab World reacted with a sequence of words whose full importance can only be appreciated upon the realisation that it took nearly one week for the words to be arranged in such a manner that they were acceptable to the United States--the supplier of the armaments used to carry out the attack being condemned in the resolution. Is this June resolution the best that the Arab world could muster in June 1981? We refuse to believe so. We refuse to clap for our own humiliation.

U.S. ENVOY HABIB ARRIVES IN BEIRUT 22 JUN

NC221212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib arrived in Beirut a short while ago in the course of his shuttle tour in the area. Mr Habib may proceed immediately from Beirut International Airport to the Republican Palace to meet with President Ilyas Sarkis.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON EXTENSION OF UNIFIL MANDATE

NC221344 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Upon leaving his office today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was asked about his expectations of the Arab followup committee meetings tomorrow. He said: It is still premature for me to give an answer, since the committee will be meeting tomorrow to prepare for the next committee plenum meeting under the chairmanship of President Sarkis on 4 July.

Asked about his opinion regarding the decision to extend the UNIFIL mandate, he said: This is consistent with the plan we have drawn up. We still stress the need for these forces to act and provide all the conditions and circumstances that would make it possible to implement Resolution No 425 in full and as soon as possible.

Asked about the Lebanese Government position if the United Nations requests an increase in the Lebanese Army forces in the south, he said: In principle, we are of the opinion that our borders should be defended by our sons and soldiers as much as possible. However, when such a question is asked, we must consider whether this is possible from the international and the legal standpoints in view of the truce agreement with the Israeli enemy.

BUTRUS ANSWERS QUESTIONS BEFORE LEAVING FOR JIDDA

NC230802 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus left Beirut for Jidda at 0715 today to represent Lebanon at the meeting of the Arab followup committee. Minister Butrus made the following statement at Beirut International Airport:

[Begin recording] [Butrus] The Lebanese working paper to the preparatory meeting in Jidda has been sent to the members of the followup committee. Lebanon believes that this paper serves as a prelude for a solution and for a discussion of all points on which a solution of the Lebanese issue depends, even though this solution may be a temporary one until the overall situation in the region is settled.

[Question] Mr Minister, there are press reports that in the working paper submitted to the followup committee Lebanon has asked that the Arab Deterrent Forces be supplemented with additional forces [from other Arab countries]. Is this true?

[Answer] Through this question you are trying to force me into disclosing the contents of the Lebanese working paper. However, I will not oblige your request. The prime minister has stressed, and I in turn stress, that the Lebanese working paper consists of several points and that it is not beneficial at present to disclose or announce these points.

[Question] Mr Minister, Mr Philip Habib's sudden arrival in Lebanon yesterday has raised several questions among political and diplomatic quarters. How do you explain his arrival while he was expected to remain in Saudi Arabia until after the meeting of the followup committee?

[Answer] I see no reason why Mr Philip should remain in Saudi Arabia until after the meeting of the Arab followup committee unless his mission requires him to stay in Saudi Arabia. It is Mr Habib who decides whether he will remain in a certain place or go to another. This question should have been addressed to him. As for me, I see no connection between Mr Habib's arrival before or after the committee's meeting. I see no connection between this and the committee's meeting. This is a mere coincidence. Since Mr Habib is in the region for this purpose, he can come before or after the committee's meeting.

[Question] Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir reaffirmed yesterday that the Lebanese people will hear good news regarding Zahlah. Do you have any information on this subject?

[Answer] I have no information at present, and I have nothing to declare to the public. I hope that in the future we will have information that will make the Lebanese people move from pessimism to optimism and that will make them happy. [end recording]

SAUDI AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH AL-WAZZAN, BUTRUS

NC221308 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts and consultations which Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir has been holding with the parties concerned and the state leaders, he met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at 1130 today in his office. The ambassador briefed the prime minister on the outcome of his contacts and consultations. After the meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir made the following statement:

[Begin recording] Before the start of the meetings of the Arab followup committee it was necessary for me to have this meeting in which I exchanged views with the prime minister and conveyed to him the outcome of the meetings that we have held on some urgent problems, particularly the problem of Zahlah. I listened to the views and remarks of his excellency on the task of the Arab followup committee. This is what I will convey to the committee before it begins its meetings. [end recording]

Earlier, at 1030 today, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir met with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in one of the palace offices and discussed with him some matters pertaining to the work of the Arab followup committee. After the 30-minute meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir engaged in the following dialogue:

[Begin recording] [Ash-Sha'ir] I discussed with Minister Fu'ad Butrus some procedural matters pertaining to the meeting of the Arab followup committee tomorrow, Tuesday.

[Question] What about the efforts you are exerting regarding the situation in Zahlah?

[Ash-Sha'ir] I am still continuing these efforts and contacts. When I said yesterday that I am looking forward to hearing good news I meant it. All my contacts were based on the splendid positive spirit sensed by Their Highnesses Shaykh as-Sabah and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad when they had a long meeting with him in Damascus before their return home. I have also learned that his excellency had issued his instructions to all the commands to iron out all difficulties and obstacles facing the followup committee, which is sponsored by Their Excellencies Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis at the same time. There are no obstacles, in the real sense of the word, standing in the way of implementation, but there are formalities that must be resolved before we can begin the implementation or before the military commands can begin the implementation on the ground. I repeat that I am still looking forward to hearing good news about Zahlah. [end recording]

NORTH KOREANS REPORTED TRAINING PALESTINIANS

NC221256 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Beirut have confirmed the presence of North Korean experts working with the Palestinian armed organizations in southern Lebanon. These experts are training Palestinians in the use of certain advanced weapons supplied by North Korea.

The diplomatic sources are surprised by North Korea's action. They consider this action as ignoring Lebanon's recognition of North Korea 3 months ago and the appointment of the Lebanese ambassador to the PRC to North Korea. North Korea has not appointed an ambassador to Beirut but has replied by sending arms and experts to the Palestinians in Lebanon.

South Korea appointed an ambassador to Lebanon as soon as the latter recognized it. When the South Korean ambassador presented his credentials he said that his government is ready to help the Lebanese Government in all fields possible.

MUTUAL KIDNAPPINGS BETWEEN FATAH, ADF REPORTED

NC221750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that there have been mutual kidnappings between the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and the Palestinians: Four ADF soldiers have been kidnapped. The ADF has retaliated by kidnapping nine Palestinian officials. As a result, a state of alert has been declared in the Palestinian camps.

SYRIAN PARTY, FATAH SAID FIGHTING AFTER KIDNAPPING

NC221546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The latest reports say that clashes are now taking place between elements of the Fatah organization and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' area in Beirut following the kidnapping of a Fatah official by the Syrian Nationalists and the ultimatum which the Fatah organization addressed to the Syrian Nationalists that unless they release the Fatah official the organization will blow up the offices of the Syrian Nationalists.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE CONVENED IN DAMASCUS 22 JUN

JN221650 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic, in a hookup with Damascus Television, at 1615 GMT 22 June begins a live broadcast of the opening session of the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution at the General Federation of Trade Unions conference hall.

At 1620 GMT an announcer reports the arrival of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is accompanied by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Romesh Chandra, secretary general of the WPC; and Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, Ba'th Party National Command member, chairman of the World Peace Partisans in Syria and deputy chairman of the World Peace Partisans Council. Immediately after their arrival Bajbuj addresses the session, expressing Syria's appreciation for this Damascus conference in solidarity with Syria, the PLO and the Arab nation.

Bajbuj says that Arab nation is waging a ceaseless struggle against the most vicious onslaughts of imperialism and exploitation and is confronting Zionism, which is supported by U.S. imperialist forces. He says: "We will triumph because you are on our side and because the camp of progress and socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union, stands by justice, right and the cause of freedom and peace."

Bajbuj then invites President Hafiz al-Asad to address the session. The president begins his speech at 1644 GMT and finishes at 1721 GMT.

The live broadcast of the solidarity conference continues as Romesh Chandra begins speaking at 1723 GMT. In his speech Chandra notes the significant time and place of this conference and praises the Syrian people and President Hafiz al-Asad while blaming the United States, NATO, Israel, South Africa and all their allies for the current grave situation faced by the world, a situation he describes as presenting the "gravest dangers of a nuclear holocaust."

At the end of his speech at 1754 GMT, Chandra announces that Syrian President al-Asad has been awarded the WPC's (Julio Curie) Award, which he bestows on Al-Asad. Al-Asad then delivers a 4-minute speech at 1755 GMT thanking the WPC for the award and affirming that Syria and the Arab nation will continue the struggle against "imperialism, Zionism and reaction" until victory is achieved.

Chandra then calls on PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to speak, who begins to do so at 1803 GMT. Yasir 'Arafat's speech is followed by a series of addresses as follows:

1839 GMT: 5-minute speech by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council, in which he voices the need to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis and notes the Lebanese National Movement's and Syria's efforts in this regard.

1844 GMT: 12-minute speech by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of the Egyptian Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, in which he condemns Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, states that the Egyptian opposition will continue its fight against the Camp David accords and hails the birth of the Sudanese opposition movement, with which the Egyptian opposition will work to bring Sudan and Egypt back to the Arab fold.

1856 GMT: 7-minute speech by the unidentified "representative" and "minister" of the Soviet Union who greets the conference and reads a message to the conference from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

1903 GMT: 13-minute address by Abdoulaye (Diawa), "minister in the Guinean Republic," who announces in the name of Guinea President Sekou Toure that Guinea stands by Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian people and all peace-loving people in their struggle for freedom and peace and against imperialism.

1916 GMT: 7-minute speech by "Mr (Galway), representative of the Republic of Great Britian and Northern Ireland," calling on the Western states to change their stand on the means to achieve a just solution of the Mideast problem and criticizing Israel.

1923 GMT: 6-minute address by "Mr (Leonar), Cuban Communist Party member," who expresses the support of Cuba, Cuban leader Fidel Castro and the Cuban peace movement for Syria in its struggle against reaction and imperialism and for those in Latin America fighting against imperalism. He also congratulates Syrian President al-Asad on being awarded the WPC medal.

1930 GMT: 7-minute address by the "representative of the true United States of the U.S. people, the representative of our friends in the peace council in the United States," who says that both racism and Zionism, along with reactionary U.S. forces, must be fought. He also praises Syria, Al-Asad and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples who are struggling against Zionism and imperialism.

At 1937 GMT Romesh Chandra declares that the opening session of the conference is ended and that the conference will continue its meetings on 23 June.

Al-Asad Speech

JN222124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1642 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at the opening session of the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution at the trade unions conference hall in Damascus--live]

[Text] Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, friends, members of the conference: It gives me great pleasure to participate with you in opening the international conference in support of Syria and the Palestinian revolution which is held in Damascus at the initiative of the World Peace Council and its president, for which we are thankful and grateful. I am also pleased to welcome you.

On behalf of our people, our party's leadership and our Progressive Nationalist Front; and on behalf of our Palestinian Arab people, I would like to express our understanding and appreciation of the great significance of this demonstration of solidarity in which the WPC Presidium, representatives of national peace committees in a great number of countries, representatives of parties, popular organizations, trade union progressive fronts and many eminent personalities are taking part. This meeting is being given widespread world attention and is being considered by our people to be great support for their struggle and a great event to crown the various stands taken by the WPC in support of our just cause. We have been following with interest the stands taken by the WPC conferences and national committees in defense of the peoples' causes, particularly the cause of our people. We reiterate our gratitude for these stands and appreciation of these efforts which left a profound positive effect on the international scene.

Our people, who knew their aims, believed in them and resolved to realize them; our people who defined for themselves a plan of action and delineated a path toward this plan, consider the holding of this conference on the land of Arab Syria a new motivation for the historic battle of struggle waged by our people. The result of this battle will define the broad guidelines of people's lives and future in this part of the world, and will eventually define the mutual effects which this region and other world regions have on each other. This people with which you are standing in solidarity and the Arab nation thank you and appreciate your efforts.

In choosing its path, our people knew that it was a difficult path. They could not ignore future difficulties. Our people, as well as the peoples of the world, know that the road to freedom is full of pain, suffering and sacrifice and that, at the end of this road, they would find freedom opening its arms to embrace the processions of strugglers and masses who were able to travel the road and offer sacrifices.

Our people understand that he who seeks freedom achieves it and that he who achieves freedom affirms his identity. Our people understand that the mission of life is to affirm one's identity. Our people also understand that freedom is the path that leads to self-identification. Therefore, he who achieves his fredom is certainly capable of achieving prosperity, justice, happiness and beauty. Hence, we were not surprised at the challenges which we have faced and those we are still facing. We will not be surprised at future challenges. The only surprise is restricted to practices, methods and ways of action. Such things can obtain success only in the absence of a comprehensive vision of events and relations between the inside and the outside of the framework of such events.

At this point we have faced with endurance and patience those fierce imperialist-reactionary onslaughts which were translated into various types of pressure and new methods of internal and external plotting that are unprecedented in our country. We have experienced acts of murder and sabotage that were carried out by reactionary groups, particularly the Muslim Brotherhood gang, acts that were aimed at the elite of our scientific, unionist and social cadres. These acts of murder and sabotage were also aimed at our economic establishments, especially the public establishments that are linked with the people's daily life.

The plotting intensified and reached its peak during the last year. The plotters, planners and perpetrators, and their criminal acts which are hostile to the interests of our nation's masses, failed to distort the sound popular vision of the national and pan-Arab interests. They also failed to distort the people's stand which was opposed to their crimes. They failed to muddle our people's thinking or prevent them from following the development of events in a clear way so that they might continue to use methods capable of facing the plotting in part and parcel.

They failed and were disappointed when the various segments of our people--the workers, the peasants, the youth, the students, the women, the teachers, the workers, the leading party and the Progressive National Front--rose as one man in the face of all plotters outside, and their agents inside, the homeland. They were disappointed when they saw the people chasing them. They were disappointed to see that the masses were armed with the will of the people, which is stronger than any other power because the will of the people is above any other power. [applause]

During this confrontation process we had no doubt that it would come to a good end and that our people would be capable of standing fast, of achieving victory and of defeating the agents. This understanding emanates from the examples of history created and crystallized by the peoples' experiments in their boundless fateful struggle against agent enemies who had outside connections and worked against the interests of the people, thus representing the apex of treason and vileness. Despite the plotters' efforts in drawing up plans and preparations and despite abundant money and arms they were defeated and the people triumphed.

We emerged from the battle with our people stronger and more determined to proceed along their road to their objectives. We emerged from the battle fully aware of the fact that at the time when our people crushed the agent move, U.S. intelligence, Israel and those cooperating with Israel in the area would not miss any opportunity and would look for every appropriate opportunity to buy new agents, regardless of their number and status. This is because the matter pertains to a complete imperialist-Zionist design, the design to fully control the entire area.

They have no intention of recognizing Syria's role and that of the Arab liberation forces in confronting this design, because this would mean that they have admitted the failure of the design.

Nevertheless, this is how we calculated and it was clear to us that the hope which they could pin on internal agents, whether these agents are already there or could be found, is no longer of importance. They therefore have to look for a new tack and a new method.

As for us in Syria and the Arab citizens and progressive forces in general, we knew that Israel is basically the tool which is expected to be authorized to play the next role to subjugate Syria and all the forces of Arab steadfastness. This explains the recent events and sheds light on Israel's recent role and stand on Syria and the Syrian forces in Lebanon and unequivocally explains the Israeli threats, the Israeli escalation--acts to cause tension and an all-out explosion in the area. However, will imperialism and Zionism succeed in their new game? Will they succeed through the new Israeli role? I will jump to the conclusion and answer directly: They will not succeed in the new game and they will not achieve, through their current onslaught, more than they had achieved in their previous one. They will fail in their current attack as they failed in their previous one. [applause]

In this answer of mine, I do not belittle the enemy's might or trifle with its resources. I rather admit that it has great material resources, advanced technology and aggressive capability. However, the enemy does not have the resources of justice and right. I proceed from our just cause and from my confidence in our people and nation and its determination to regain its rights, preserve its dignity and pride and protect its future and its ability to organize its material and human resources in order to prepare itself to face the aggression and stop the advance of the serious Zionist invasion which is threatening the fate of the Arab nation, the future of this region and world peace and security.

I proceed from the premise that just causes draw the attention of world freedom fighters and are defended by the partisans of freedom and peace all over the world, because the triumph of peace in the world is linked to the triumph of just world causes. Therefore, we will suceed and they will fail; we will triumph and they will be defeated because we are seeking justice and right and because we are in our trenches putting our fingers on the trigger in defense of peace.

The crux of the matter in this region is that the Arab nation with its broad masses is standing in a trench and the United States, world Zionism and their base Isreal is in the opposite trench. This cannot be changed by the fact that the imperialist-Zionist alliance was able to win certain agents who deviated from their nation's will and principles and betrayed the history and traditions of their people. Imperialism wants to impose its will and plans on the Arab masses regardless of the desire and interests of these masses. Imperialism wants to impose its plans and programs at the expense of these masses. Imperialism wants the people in the region to occupy a defined space in the overall imperialist strategy, a space where the efforts of these people will be integrated and in tune with the efforts of other imperialist tools wherever these tools might be found in the various world regions. In accordance with this, we must mobilize our human and material potential in order to serve other goals and aspirations.

Here we do not need to analyze the issue or draw conclusions. Indeed, we understood the matter well from the Camp David accords just as the entire world understood it from the clear words in U.S. officials' recent statements and from the contacts and tours by those officials, particularly the U.S. secretary of state's tour of this region. He openly defined the goal of this tour: establishing a strategic alliance in the region whose bases would be Israel and As-Sadat's regime, including whoever they can bring into this alliance, and whose duty would be to mobilize efforts and minds in order to confront a so-called Soviet threat.

They were not satisfied with their increasing support for Israel, supplying it with the most sophisticated means of murder and destruction and enabling it to occupy our land, expel a large part of our people in Palestine, Syria, Arab Egypt and others, continue organized acts of murder and destruction and continously threaten to expand and achieve expansionist acts periodically. They were not satisfied with all this. They want us to forget our rights and truths: our usurped rights, the struggle to reattain these rights and the truths about our stand, which I previously mentioned.

They want us, above all, to form alliances and launch a merciless war against the Soviet Union as a punishment for its support for us, for its stand alongside our just issue and for extending to us the hand of friendship so that we can cooperate against occupation, expansion, racism and all forms of aggression and exploitation. [applause]

Zionism wants to establish greater Israel in this region now that it has established Israel the nucleus. This truth must be understood so that we can understand Israeli policies and aggressive acts, whose purpose is to expand, and it periodically achieves this goal. This truth must be understood so that we can better understand the relations linking Israel with the racist and imperialist elements in the entire world. We must stress here that Zionism has international duties which we shall not mention or discuss now.

Zionism wants a greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. This constitutes their teachings and their strategic goal. It is in light of this goal that policies and long-term and short-term plans are drawn up and steps and actions phased in.

It is in light of this that we can understand Israel's stand in 1948. How it occupied Palestinian territories in contradiction of UN resolutions; its participation in the tripartite aggression against Arab Egypt in 1956; its seizure of large areas of land, land which it expropriated plot by plot between 1948 and 1967. We can thus understand Israel's aggression in 1967, its occupation of all Palestine and other Arab territories in Egypt and Syria, its occupation of part of southern Lebanon and its continuous shelling of Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian camps. It is also in light of this that we can understand Israel's threats against Syria and its fabrication of the so-called crisis of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. Israel's goal is the state that will extend from the Nile to the Euphrates, a state that will completely control the region and expel all this region's peoples, just as it expelled our people from Palestine in 1948.

I briefly referred to imperialist desires and Zionist desires separately because I wanted to clarify matters and not because I wanted to separate imperialism and Zionism, be this their presence, roles, or duties. Indeed, what links them is deeper than an alliance, and it is impossible to separate them in practice even though it may be possible theoretically.

This is what imperialism and Zionism want. Yet it is exactly this that we Arabs reject. They want to exploit us in order to implement their schemes, occupy our territory, expel our people, impose hegemony over our region and further fragment our nation. We want to liberate our territory, gain the return of our homes, restore our free will and our sovereignty, bolster our independence and unify our nation. We also want our Arab Palestinian people to establish their state in their homeland. [applause]

I am obliged to follow the written speech because speeches have to be interpreted. They thought that the Camp David agreements removed all obstacles from their path and opened all the closed doors for their plans; that they were able to impose capitulation on the Arab nation; that the question became only a matter of signing statements and contracts, especially when they removed from the Arab trench a dear part of the Arab nation, thinking that they had changed Egypt's stand forever. They did not realize that an agreement such as the Camp David agreement would not defeat a nation or destroy its vital strength but rather would awaken the nation's powers, increase its determination to regain its lost rights and make it more alert and ready.

This is the state of our nation despite the shaky pictures we find here and there. They did not realize that they had not taken Egypt out of its Arab trench forever but had only taken an Egyptian ruler from the Arab trench. This situation is just temporary. They will not be able to separate us from our great Arab people in Egypt. In the near future the Egyptian people will return to us and we will return to them so they can take their leading role in the forefront of the Arab nation, as Egypt has always been united with the Arab nation in weal and woe, marching toward true victory, true liberation and true peace.

The Camp David agreements have directed a deep stab at the peace process toward which we had been contributing in order to realize just and comprehensive peace that would satisfy the Arabs and win the support of all the men of honor and the supporters of peace all over the world. However, they did not want peace but surrender, which would increase the present tension and create new hotbeds of tension in the world. We will continue our work for peace and against capitulation. We will not deviate from this course as a result of intimidation or threat. They are wrong if they think otherwise.

We are the owners of right and will and determination for the sake of championing this right. Our stand is tenacious. We are still firm: no retreat or defeatism, no hesitation or defeatism. He who wants otherwise, let him do whatever he wants and let him squander his time and efforts and let him jump in the air. He will not reap more than that.

Friends, peace is a great objective and requires persistent, ceaseless efforts from all of us. In this, we will be in harmony with the human conscience and the needs and basic principles of mankind. In our view world peace is an integrated whole and for this, the road of international detente should be open and expanded to eliminate hotbeds of tension throughout the entire world and prevent their emergence anew, to eliminate aggression and causes, to create feelings of equality among the peoples, to achieve disarmament, to create denuclearized zones, to reduce arms expenditures, to establish equitable relations among world countries and to set up a new economic order that will guarantee a more just distribution of wealth.

These are some of the objective factors of peace which should be considered. Otherwise, any talk about peace will remain words lacking objectivity and the possibility of being achieved. It seems that we are not facing a picture of a world situation that does not warrant satisfaction. World tension has, during the past months, been stepped up as a result of the obstacles being created by the imperialist forces and their insistence on creating possibilities of exposing the entire civilization of mankind and man's accomplishments to the gravest dangers. However, the peoples are concerned with peace and that is why they will defend it and will finally manage to safeguard and preserve it. [applause]

In this regard, we view with great appreciation the Soviet Union's repeated calls and continued efforts to achieve detente and establish the bases for world peace and security. We also appreciate the Soviet Union's diligent endeavors to achieve world disarmament and to realize equitable relations on the international level. We also highly appreciate its principled stands in support of peoples' rights and just struggle.

Friends, the world peace movement belongs to the broad movement of mankind, enjoying the broadest support and backing from the world peoples. The more important guarantee to the championing of peace and preserving it is more solidarity and cohesion among the freedom and peace forces in the world and realizing a serious and strong unity against imperialism and Zionism and against all kinds of racism amd exploitation in this world.

I welcome you again, and my thanks to you. I wish you success in championing the peoples' just issues. Let us struggle together hand-in-hand and shoulder-to-shoulder to achieve an honorable and just peace under which freedom, justice and equality will prevail. Peace be upon you. [applause]

Yasir 'Arafat Speech

JN222212 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1803 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Speech delivered by PLO executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the opening session of the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution at the trade unions conference hall in Damascus--live]

[Text] Brother President Hafiz al-Asad; Brother Comrade Romesh Chandra; my brother Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese National Movement; my brother and comrades the heads of the delegations participating in this occasion today in solidarity with Syria, the Syria of the revolution, the Syria of Al-Asad; in solidarity with the Palestinian revolution and in solidarity with the Lebanese National Movement and the bold Lebanese people: Allow me to extend to you deep gratitude for coming to this country, the country of Arabism, the country of Al-Asad, the country of the revolution, Syria of Al-Asad. [applause] I thank you because, by your coming here and by your meeting, you are correctly expressing the genuine spirit of solidarity which you represent as honorable free men, as militants and revolutionaries standing with the Arab nation during this critical and grave time.

Brother President, allow me to congratulate you for receiving this medal. I actually congratulate myself, Syria and our Arab nation for this medal which is bestowed on you at a time when our Arab nation and Syria are standing, under your leadership, in this advanced trench defending not only Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, but also the entire Arab nation [applause] which is confronting these impending and threatening imperialist and Zionist campaigns led by the United States. Allow me, Brother President, to congratulate you on the behalf of the revolutionaries in the Palestinian revolution and the revolutionaries in the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces, with which you stand on this frontline in the defense of the entire Arab nation. [applause]

Yes, the meaning of this medal is that you are championing peace, real peace and not a sham peace: The peace of the revolutionaries and the free, and not the peace of slaves, which is what Reagan, Begin and their agent As-Sadat are planning to impose in order to bring this region to its knees.

The meaning of this medal is that there is a will in this region, that the peace which is and which must be, the peace which is inevitable and which must be established is the Arab peace, the peace of our Arab nation, the peace of the honorable and free men in the whole world. [applause]

Yes, it is the peace of honorable and free men all over the world. They want this region to be brought to its knees. Indeed, this was their logic at Camp David. Yes, this was their logic. They thought when they enticed their agent As-Sadat that the region would kneel before them. However, and I say this on behalf of the Egyptian people--the people of 'Abd an-Nasir [applause], the people of Egypt, who have given 86,000 martyrs and wounded in the defense of Palestine and the Arab nation since 1948--that this people cannot be brought to their knees or normalized [yitabba'] in accordance with one thing; the victory of Arab nation's will, the only will in this region and the one without equal.

Yes, they thought that Camp David could bring the region to its knees. However, as you know, when we met at the steadfastness conference and said: No to subjugation, yes to confrontation, yes to fighting and fighting and fighting; it was not because of our love of fighting or of war but it was in defense of our homelands, children, future and fate.

The Camp David logic is as follows: This region should be brought to its knees and subjugated to U.S. will. It is therefore, no coincidence that our region is besieged by three U.S. fleets. It is our shores that the Sixth Fleet is threatening. U.S. Pentagon officials state in all impudence that the aircraft carrier Forrestal will not leave the eastern shores of the Mediterranean basin.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet is flexing muscles on our shores; the fifth [as heard] and Seventh fleets are besieging our region in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf. Also, unfortunately, through As-Sadat's surrender, they were able to establish a base in the Sinai area. They were able to renovate another base for themselves in Ra's Banas on the Red Sea, yet another base in Berbera in Somalia and also Masira in Oman, in addition to the facilities in the Gulf and the (Mambatta) base in Tunisia. All this is not coincidence but a U.S. design with the aim of controlling this region which contains 80 percent of the oil reserves in the world; the region which has a great strategic position between Asia, Africa and Europe. They wanted to control this region and we must admit that they were able to achieve some successes. Then the Pentagon issued orders to the imperialist bridgehead in our area, so-called Israel, which is our occupied Palestine. This entity has been receiving the most advanced U. S. weapons to use against the Arab nation. In our occupied territories, land is being Judaized and confiscated. Even water is being confiscated. There is killing and torturing of our cadres in the prisons. Three days ago four of our leading cadres were killed in an Israeli prison. There are 23,000 detainees and persons under interrogation in Israeli prisons. This was stated by international committee. What is going on in southern Lebanon? A part of Arab Lebanon was occupied under a cover called Sa'd Haddad. They bully and attack the Lebanese and Palestinian people, attack Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps by land, air and sea using, as I have said, the most modern U. S. war machines including internationally banned weapons.

The last thing they came up with is that the Arab Deterrent Forces, which have been approved by the Arab League, are not allowed to defend themselves and are not allowed to defend the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. These forces installed missiles to defend themselves against U. S. belligerency and piracy. I do not say Israeli belligerency and piracy. No this is not Israel's force. This is a U. S. stand and belligerency adopted by the U. S. Pentagon. All they do is use the Israeli name. They are also using the Jews as fuel for war and destruction. I am not saying what it implies. There are more than 1 million persons standing at the doors of Western embassies in this fabricated entity, according to the statistics of these Western departments, trying to leave this fabricated entity.

I say that this hell which is being faced by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is not being caused by Israel. It is a U. S. decision. The attempt to bring Syria to its knees, which was rejected by President Hafiz al-Asad, is a U. S. decision. The U. S.-Israel air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which is under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is a U. S. decision. They talk about terrorism, saying that the Soviet Union, the PLO and Cuba are directing terrorism in the world. The terror directed daily against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the continued threats against Syria, the Israeli Air Force's provocations against the Syrian forces are not considered terror by them. As Comrade Chandra said, if they accuse us of being terorists because we defend our homeland, then we are terrorists. If the defense of the homeland in their view is terrorism, then we say welcome to terrorism. [applause] They say: You help Salvadoran revolutionaries and before then, the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolutionaries. I say if the help given to revolutionaries against the ruling clique in El Salvador is terrorism, then we welcome terrorism. If the help given to the Sandinist revolutionaries is terrorism, we welcome terrorism; we welcome terrorism. But before the talks about the organizer of terrorism in the world against the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people, the Salvadoran people, the Latin American people, the Asian people, the peoples of Africa and all the oppressed in the world.

This is the terrorism which you lead. This is the official organized and international terrorism which is led by the United States, the one which should be pursued and eliminated. Actually, the hands of terrorism will be chopped off as the hands of the fascist terrorism were chopped off. By the way, brothers, 22 June is the anniversary of the date on which Hitler believed that he could, by means of his terrorism, make the world kneel. Where is Hitler now? Hitler is gone and so must all tyrants all over the world, such as Reagan, Begin and all the agents in this area. [applause]

Yes brothers, I say that this is their logic to control this region. They want to tame this region by means of Camp David, as President al-Asad said a short while ago. Yet I say one thing to them: In the name of our nation and the free men of our nation, in the name of the Palestinian revolution, in the name of the Eagles of Al-Asad and the Eagles of Syria in Lebanon [applause], in the name of all those who are stationed in this forefront trench and are facing this belligerency and this continued aggression on our Arab nation, I say to them that the cancellation of Egypt will not last for long. What is happening now in Egypt is the first sign of the upheaval. Egypt w[illegible] rejoin its arab nation.

We are requested at this time to start an operation of strategic separation. We are requested to distinguish between the ally and the friend, on the one hand, and the enemy on the other. Reagan must understand from this strategic separation that our Arab nation has friends in the entire world. You reaffirm this strong support of our friends in the world. We can rely on our friends in the world against this enemy's belligerency. They [illegible] friends from the socialist states headed by the friendly Soviet Union. [applause] Therefore, I say to Reagan that if you have ordered the Forrestal to indulge in sabre rattling in the Mediterranean, we have friends who can stop this rattling and stand by the side of the Arab nation against this tyranny by which they think they can contain the region.

After the raid on the nuclear reactor, they think that their long arm may control the region. I tell America's friends in the region: This is America's gift to you; it is threatening you. We in Syria and the Lebanese people's National Movement have positions that can be reached not only by the F-15's and F-16's but the Phantoms as well. The former two types of planes were sent to the region in order to impose a new type of piracy in the region and to force a tribute from you.

I want to tell you something, not out of bragging but with all the honesty lying inside our occupied land, which has transformed the stones of my homeland into time bombs against the Zionist enemy. [applause] I say on behalf of the Syrian Eagles [applause] who, despite all the Israeli technological progress, fly their planes in order to defend the Arab nation's skies and dignity at this bad Arab time; I say on behalf of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces, which are daily fighting, fighting by night and day and confronting this attack on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, an attack in which Israel not only uses the most sophisticated weapons, but inernationally-banned weapons; yet despite this, I say this is not new. The fragmentation shells they used in attacking the nuclear a reactor are used every day by them. I tell them if you have the F-15, F-16, F-26 or F-86, bring them. By God none of us will move.

I say this with all determination to the fighter in the joint forces who is standing opposite this Zionist enemy. I want to remind them and I want to remind Begin and Eytan of the 8-day war. What did they do in this war? I believe that I can remind them of the lessons. I want to remind him of what his Chief of Staff (Ghur) said at the time when they asked him why did you not enter An-Nabatiyah and Tyre? He said: Because those facing me there are people who have decided to die. [applause] I want to remind him of Shaqif fortress, to which he sent two of the most sophisticated U.S.-Israeli brigades in order to occupy the Shaqif fortress. What happened? What happened to this army which is equipped with the whole range of U. S. technology? It was defeated by the joint forces in the Shaqif fortress.

I say that what happened as a result of striking at the atomic reactor is a grave thing because what is meant is not to occupy a land; that is meant is to confiscate our will. But who said that our will can be confiscated? We will fight. My brother President al-Asad said something to the effect that Palestine is Syria's southern portion. I want to add to it that Lebanon is Syria's western portion and that Jordan is Syria's southern portion. We do not recognize the Sykes-Picot Treaty or its lines. [applause]

Therefore, I say this because we in the joint forces are supported by Syria. We will stand fast and will fight in this forward trench. We will fight in this forward trench despite all the technological capabilities given by Reagan, the U.S. administration and the CIA--which organizes the U.S. international terrorism--to the imperialist bridgehead in the Middle East. I say that we will fight in this trench. I want to remind them that when they pushed As-Sadat to go to Jerusalem in 1977, they thought that as happened in 1949, everybody would rush behind As-Sadat. What happened? We finished 4 years under bad Arab circumstances.

We will fight. All the free men of the Arab nation will fight with us. We will fight and all the free men of the world will be with us. We will fight using everything, until the last child and bullet. I am certain and sure that we will triumph. We will triumph.

This region is Arab and will remain Arab, Arab, Arab. Yes, this land will remain Arab. It contains the bones of our forefathers and it will house the bones of our grandsons. In the same way the Tartar, Frank and other campaigns against the region were defeated, the American, Zionist, Israeli and imperialist campaign will be defeated. This land will remain Arab and continue to speak Arabic. We will not speak any language other than Arabic.

I am saying this so that Begin and the agents in this region will understand that the revolutionaries and free men of our Arab nation refuse to kneel and capitulate and reject the Camp David logic. We understand only one logic, the logic of the revolutionary rifle, the logic of revolutionaries, free men and honorable men of our Arab nation and the whole world. We understand that our road is difficult, long and hard. But, as I have said, we are not alone in the field. Many friends, led by the Soviet Union, are with us. We have a large number of friends behind us all over the world. We are not alone, never. We have all these peace-loving people with us. We will fight so that peace may rule the land of peace, the land of Palestine, the land of peace and love. Our struggle will not be to oppress or kill anybody. Our struggle will have this nation's flag hoisted, its dignity and pride high. Together and side by side, we will march until victory, until victory, until victory. [applause]

Walid Junblatt Speech

JN230609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1839 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Speech by Lebanese National Movement leader Walid Junblatt at opening session of the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution at the trade unions conference hall in Damascus--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Lt Gen Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO; Mr Romesh Chandra, WPC secretary general; esteemed participants: The importance and significance of this meeting lie primarily in the fact that it is convening on solid and firm ground in a noble and lofty capital in Al-Asad's Syria and revolutionary Damascus. [applause]

Proceeding from this premise, solidarity with Syria at this critical and difficult stage of the history of the Arab liberation movement comes to confirm several unavoidable facts summarized as follows: There will be no just peace in the Middle East without recognition of the objective fact that Syria is the cornerstone and the axis around which the fate of Arab liberation revolves on the various regional and national dimensions. Ignoring this fact means ignoring this region's history and accepting it is an introduction to a just solution to the Middle East crisis which safeguards Arab rights and eliminates the specter of war.

On this occasion the rapport between the Lebanese National Movement and Syria comes to entrench this historic and objective reality, to confirm the process of Arabization, to fight isolationism and to make radical political reform the main prop for any just and honorable political solution in Lebanon.

Proceeding from the same premise, we are meeting and confirming our solidarity with the Palestinian issue, the central issue of the Arab nation. However, on this occasion, on behalf of the Lebanese National Movement, allow me to stress that the Lebanese issue is no less important than the Palestinian issue. There is an organic connection between the two issues. The Lebanese National Movement's emphasis on a political solution, comprehensive political reform, a patriotic army, democratic concept in words and spirit, and a definition of the Lebanese-Palestinian relationship to prevent suspect divergencies and gaps will ultimately fortify the pan-Arab presence, consolidate the Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion on clearer and more realistic bases and save Lebanon from its current tragedy.

Since the world peace movement is today entrenching Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian solidarity, it behooves us to hail this distinctive initiative, hoping that all efforts will bear fruit to entrench the just Arab rights. Peace be upon you. [applause]

Egyptian Opposition Leader

JN230703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1844 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Speech by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] in Egypt, at the opening session of the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution at the trade unions conference hall in Damascus--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. President Hafiz al-Asad, friend and Struggler Romesh Chandra, Comrade Struggler Yasir 'Arafat, **Arab** and foreign friends: We unanimously agreed at the WPC to award President Hafiz al-Asad the (Julio Curie) Gold Medal in appreciation for Syria's role in the struggle and steadfastness, represented by its president. Syria and the man decorated have reason to rejoice, but the supporters of peace in the world at large have more reason to rejoice. [applause]

Greetings to you from all the Egyptian peace forces and their main group, the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], which has raised the banner of opposition to the fake peace process that began on 19 November 1977. [applause] The NPUG continues to raise this banner, and nowadays many other banners are being raised with it. All the Egyptian political parties and forces today oppose the Camp David process and reject it. [applause]

Over the past years, our party gave 1,118 prisoners for this noble purpose until the banners of all the patriotic, progressive and democratic forces in Egypt from the extreme right to the extreme left were raised and the government that wanted to distort the consciousness of our Arab people in Egypt was unmasked.

I wish you were with us in Egypt over the past few days to see those masks falling. How can the peace process be in harmony with raids and threats of raids? The mask of the Soviet danger instead of the Zionist danger is falling and Israel is daily committing acts of aggression against the people of Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. The attempt to alienate Egypt from the Arab nation has failed. All the masks have fallen. The Egyptian people have realized and decided that their real security lies in belonging to their Arab nation and that they should foil this conspiracy. [applause] I tell all those who are concerned here and in the world at large that Egypt is Arab and will remain Arab forever. [applause]

Since our central issue for the sake of our Arab Egyptian people's interests is to struggle against and thwart the Camp David process, we should struggle with and support all the bastions of steadfastness and solidarity in our Arab homeland. Steadfastness and solidarity are not mere hollow words, but concrete matters. Who is standing fast today against the Israeli threat? Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. Therefore, any talk about steadfastness and solidarity without material and moral support for Syria, the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese National Movement is mere words. [applause] However, talks about steadfastness and solidarity should stand alongside Syria because it rejects the Israeli threat. We have no illusions and know that Israel will attack and try to destroy the missiles. However, if the missiles are destroyed, others will take their place. [applause] What is important is for our will not to be destroyed. As long as our will remains unshaken, the enemy will surrender.

Brothers, do not be pessimistic but optimistic. there is a people in Egypt who are struggling and resisting every minute and every hour. In addition to Syria, the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and the Egyptian nationalist movement, there is a brave newcomer: the Sudanese opposition, led by the working class. [applause] The Sudanese working class and the Sudanese patriotic forces are fighting so that Sudan and Egypt can be another force of liberation supporting you.

Let us march ahead for a free Arab nation and genuine lasting peace in our region. Peace be upon you.

Brezhnev Message Read

JN222229 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1856 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Speech by unidentified "representative" and "minister" of the Soviet Union to the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution at the trade unions conference hall in Damascus--live in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] Respected Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party President Hafiz Al-Asad, dear friends, honorable listeners. It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you on behalf of Soviet public opinion and millions of Soviet citizens who express solidarity with the Arab people's struggle against Israeli aggression, pressure and imperialist onslaughts and with the struggle waged to reach a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Today we attend a prominent event, Comrade Hafiz Al-Asad. It is awarding you the highest medal of the WPC. It is the gold medal of this council. We award you this medal in your capacity as the leader of the country which leads the struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the sake of just peace in the Middle East. The Soviet masses, like other countries' peace partisans, highly appreciate your participation in this struggle and your continued efforts to strengthen the alliance among the Arab liberation movement, the world states' liberation movement and peace-loving people in the region. Strengthening this cooperation is one of the most important factors for making a success of the just cause of the Arab people.

Dear friends, it pleases me to tell you that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chariman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, [applause] has sent his profound greetings to our conference. Allow me to read to you the text of this message:

To the participants in the WPC conference in support of Syria and the PLO against the intrigues of imperialism and its allies.

Damascus

We welcome the participants in the WPC conference for solidarity with Syria and the PLO against the intrigues of imperialism and its allies. Your conference is convening at a time when the international situation is becoming complicated because of the adventurous actions of imperialism and reaction, which adopt the trend of expansion and stand against the freedom and security of the peoples. This has a negative influence in the Middle East as well. Israel's barbaric attacks against Lebanon with U.S. encouragement, the impudent threats to Syria and the Arabs in the occupied Arab lands and the strengthening of the imperialist-Zionist-Egyptian military and imperialist alliance are a phenomena of the premeditated belligerency of imperialists and Zionist policy in the region.

The air piracy recently carried out by Israel against Iraq clearly reveals the dimensions of Israeli acts of expansion and piracy. Such a development in events creates a serious danger to world security and peace. It constitutes anxiety for the Soviet citizens.

Our country, with positive spirit, is ready to cooperate with all those who actually work toward just peace in the Middle East. This has been indicated by the proposals, which were submitted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, on convening a conference attended by all the concerend parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The conference must seek a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East issue based on the total withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967 and the return of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the establishment of their own state, and stressing the right of people of the region to live in peace and security.

The intriques of old and modern colonialism and U.S. imperialism in the Middle East necessitates the strengthening of the solidarity of all patriotic forces in the Arab world, the strengthening of their struggle against imperialism and the activation of international support for the Arab people's just aspirations.

We wish your conference success. I am confident that it will achieve further strengthening of solidarity with Arab people and struggle for just and lasting peace in the Middle East. [signed] Leonid Brezhnev [applause]

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LIBYA'S JALLUD 22 JUN

JN221144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Maj Abd as-Salam Jallud in Damascus at 1215 today.

The president received a message from Major Jallud from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

BEGIN CITES U.S. DOCUMENT ON AIM OF IRAQI REACTOR

TA221733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin revealed today that there is a U.S. document that proves that the Iraqi nuclear reactor was intended for military purposes. Mr Begin said that this U.S. document confirms information that arrived in Israel from various sources concerning the true goal of the reactor that was destroyed by the air force. The prime minister revealed the existence of the U.S. document in a session of the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affair Committee that he attended. Arye Golan reports:

[Begin recording] It was MAPAM MK Me'ir Talmi who today was skeptical about whether the Iraqi reactor was intended for military use. In reaction the prime minister said that the reactor that was destroyed was in fact intended for military use and that there is a U.S. document that asserted this some time ago. From all sides, Mr Begin said, we have received reports about the true intention of the reactor, and the U.S. document confirmed the information Israel received from its own sources. Mr Begin did not divulge any more details about this matter, and he asked the committee members to keep it secret.

As regards Talmi's objections to the summit meeting at Ofira with President as-Sadar a short time before the attack on the reactor, the prime minister said that just as As-Sadat does not reveal to him his strategic plans, so too Mr Begin does not have to make As-Sadat privy to his plans. President Reagan, too, the prime minister said, does not let me in on his strategic considerations. The firm stands of the United States and Egypt in condemning the IDF action, the prime minister said, were intended to dispel any suspicion that they had advance information about the operation.

Mr Begin later referred to the missile crisis in Lebanon. He revealed to the committee members that his sharp comments on this issue had been intended to divert attention from the subject of the nuclear reactor. The prime minister hinted that in the present situation in Lebanon, Israel's intelligence needs are not being adversely affected. Were these needs being harmed, he said, I would give the order at once. The mission would be completed within 2 hours and without any losses to our forces. The prime minister added that the Christians in Lebanon know that Israel will not intervene on their behalf with infantry forces, because we do not want to get entangled in a Vietnam-like war.

BEGIN ASSAILS LEAKS BY KNESSET COMMITTEE MEMBERS

TA230820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister has again accused members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of having leaked information and distorted statements he made to them. It was reported from the prime minister's office this morning that the leaks from the committee sessions and from the prime minister's remarks are not only imprecise, but some of them are totally distorted and are harmful to the country's security. The announcement noted that the members of the committee had taken an oath not to disclose anything from the proceedings of the committee's deliberations.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer noted that the prime minister's criticism came in reaction to things published yesterday and this morning following the debate at the committee, in which Mr Begin had participated and in the course of which the interview granted by the Mossad head to HA'ARETZ and various aspects of the bombing of Iraqi nculear reactor were discussed.

U.S. SAID TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN BEGIN, ISRAEL

TA191344 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jun pp 1, 3

[Report by Washington correspondent Ron Ben-Yishai]

[Text] Personal attacks on Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his government by official circles in Washington are nothing new. President Carter used to bad-mouth Begin at every difficulty which arose in the peace negotiations with Egypt. Administration officials did not lag very far behind, especially every time the world "settlement" or the Jerusalem problem cropped up in the political arena. The Reagan administration dropped this custom, at least until the raid on the Iraqi reactor.

Never, however, has any person in the administration or in Congress tried to say that Begin and the people of Israel were two different things, that a distinction should be made between them and in the attitude adopted toward them. Distinctions of this type had always been reserved for countries unfriendly toward the United States, especially those with totalitarian regimes.

Thus, for instance, American politicians usually say that "we feel friendship toward the Russian people but are opposed to Soviet rule"; or "we side with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle for social justice, but we condemn the leftist regime there." This week, in the course of the public debate on the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, members of the administration and of Congress began to make the same distinction between the State of Israel and Prime Minister Begin, who, in the opinion of these persons, is acting contrary to the country's interests.

If this were a marginal phenomenon, manifested by Israel's traditional opponents, it would be possible to ignore it. The facts prove, however, that what is involved is a broad and influential section of the Washington political system. The turning point came yesterday, when for the first time two senators generally friendly to Israel condemned Prime Minister Begin's policy and contended that he was acting contrary to the interests of his country and of the United States.

Shortly after these harsh words had been spoken before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, an administration official, who was certainly expressing the opinion of the U.S. Government, used the very same words in talking to me. "We distinguish between the people of Israel, whom we regard as a true friend and ally toward whom we have commitments, and the person who heads them, whom we regard as a friendly leader--and that is all."

It is probable that the coming days will see further utterances of this kind. The reason for this line is the nearly total consensus in Washington condemning the timing of the raid on the Iraqi reactor. In the administration, as well as in Congress and in the media, people are now convinced that the timing of the operation was chosen for electoral considerations, in complete disregard of U.S. interests and President as-Sadat's delicate position.

The monopoly the prime minister claimed in explaining Israel's position, the profusion of warnings he uttered after the operation and the unreliable information provided by him personally led to all the attention and the accumulated anger being directed at him.

In the opinion of political observers, a very dangerous basis for the future of U.S.-Israeli relations is inherent in the distinction made between Begin and his government and the people of Israel. Should this distinction become a public norm in the United States, the administration will be able to take harsh measures against Israel without fear of the political damage this may bring from American public opinion. The administration will be able to argue, for instance, that a reduction of aid to Israel is not directed against the people of Israel but is meant as a sanction against its leaders, who have acted against the people's interests, and the measure will be taken, albeit subtly, in order not to impair what is perceived to be Israel's genuine interest.

ARENS COMMENTS ON U.S. VOTE AT SECURITY COUNCIL

TA221310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has briefed the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset on a number of foreign and defense policy matters. The Security Council censure of Israel and the Habib mission were among the subjects discussed. Reportedly, there was a sharp clash between the prime minister and opposition members of the committee over the question of the destruction of the atomic reactor in Baghdad and the alleged connection between the action and the forthcoming elections. Following the meeting reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked committee Chairman Moshe Arens whether the whole matter had not damaged Israeli-U.S. relations.

[Begin recording] [Arens] Well, I think it was pretty much unavoidable. I don't think anybody in Israel is happy about it but I think that as we analyze the problems that the United States faced in this particular situation--and, specifically the pressure that the United States was under from Arab countries, Saudi Arabia in particular--I guess, really, it would have been too much to expect for the United States not to go along with that kind of a compromise proposal within which they did attain what was their declared objective, namely, that no resolution should be passed that would involve sanctions against Israel.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you think that it is better that, in fact, America was involved directly in drafting that resolution?

[Answer] Much better than what? Certainly, from our point of view, it would have been better if the United States had voted against that resolution. But, as I said, I think, considering circumstances, probably that was too much to expect. [end recording]

EGYPTIAN ENVOY CONFIRMS NORMALIZATION SLOWDOWN

TA221303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] In the wake of the Israeli air attack there have been reports that Egypt intends cutting down the rate of normalization in relations between the two countries. Dan Heckel reports from Tel Aviv.

[Begin recording] [Heckel] Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada has confirmed that there is a slowdown in normalization, without affecting the basic peace, between Egypt and Israel. In an interview this morning at the Egyptian Embassy, Murtada said the Egyptian reaction to the Israeli raid on Iraq could be compared with the displeasure shown in steps by the United States which still remains bound to Israel.

[Murtada] Well, let me (?just stress) that I must put a clear distinction between the peace which is really there between the two countries and the normal relations or the relations which are going on normally between the two countries. Between other countries, also, and because of some crisis, these relations which have been established may be 100 years and may still be affected negatively by some crisis. But it does not mean that peace is endangered. These crises come and, of course, they will pass. Unfortunately, this crisis has taken some dimension we really were unable to see the bad reaction among our people because of this action. It will certainly affect the way of the normalization but it will not touch the peace between the two countries.

[Heckel] Murtada said the only immediate steps affected are trade delegations. But the Egyptian Government wanted to make sure the pattern was understood. He said the meeting today of the multinational force negotiators in Cairo would not be affected because that is part of the peace process. [end recording]

OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION CONTINUES

EA221936 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The 37th session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Nairobi was today still working on the agenda to be presented to the 18th OAU assembly of African heads of state and government due to open on Wednesday.

Since the opening of the meeting by incoming OAU chairman, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, the Council of Ministers has been unanimous on certain political, social and economic issues. The main issues tackled by the foreign ministers include the Libyan presence in Chad, Western Sahara, Namibian independence, African refugee problems and the latest plan of action on African cooperation.

Sources at the conference hall in the Kenyatta International Conference Center have said Nigeria has privately pledged some 1.24 shillings to finance an OAU peacekeeping force in Chad on condition that this week's summit will resolve the issue of the Libyan military presence. Libyan Leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is personally coming to Nairobi to put a case for the Libyan presence in Chad. Likewise, King Hassan II of Morocco is expected in Nairobi to reassert his claim that Western Sahara is historically part of his kingdom. The Polisario front fighting for the liberation of Western Sahara, however, enjoys the support of 26 African countries which have called for the admission of the Sahara Republic as the 51st member of the OAU.

The Council of Ministers further recommended that UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence be implemented without any amendments or modifications.

African oil producers were urged to help independent countries in southern Africa to build strategic oil reserves in a bid to reduce their dependence on South Africa. The foreign ministers argued that the action would help the ongoing struggle for Namibian independence, which also benefited from new aid pledges by member states.

Further, an issue that is likely to come up during the heads of state and government summit is the Horn of Africa, though it was raised in the Council of Ministers meeting. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, the president of the SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, today urged the new Socialist government in France to end the country's military nuclear cooperation with South Africa. Addressing a press conference in Nairobi, Mr Nujoma called for the cancellation of nuclear cooperation projects and referred to the French sale of a nuclear power plant under construction in South Africa.

Egyptian Peace Policy Issue

NC221545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 22 Jun (MENA)--The attempts by the rejectionist states to condemn the Egyptian peace policy and the Camp David agreements failed today. The drafting committee [stemming from the African foreign ministers conference] refused to include a phrase in the draft resolution on the Middle East condemning the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian peace policy. Consequently, the phrase that was included in the Afro-Arab draft condemning the Camp David agreements was deleted on the basis that it conflicts with the OAU Charter and principles.

The African group's rejection of the condemnation was based on the fact that Egypt is a sovereign African state which has the right to conclude the agreements that enable it to retrieve its usurped territory. The African group maintained that this does not run counter to the OAU Charter.

The drafting committee has referred this draft resolution to the ministerial council which will meet tonight.

Eritrean Front Demands

NC221904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1516 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)--The Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] has called upon the African summit conference, which will open in Nairobi tomorrow, Wednesday, to recognize the right of the Eritrean people to self-determination on the basis that the OAU Charter stipulates in one of its basic principles the right of peoples for self-determination.

Speaking at a press conference today, head of the ELF Foreign Relations Office in Cairo Taha Muhammad Nur said that the OAU Charter clearly applies to the Eritrean problem and that the continuation of the war in Eritrea with all the destruction it causes and foreign interference it brings does not serve Africa's interests or its security.

Nur called upon the OAU to shoulder its responsibility toward what is taking place in Eritrea and launch a serious initiative to solve this problem.

Nur said that an agreement has been reached on the unification of the three Eritrean fronts--the Revolutionary Council, the Popular Liberation Forces and the Popular Front--and that a unified delegation will represent the Eritrean people at the international conferences and in contacts with the African and Arab states.

The head of the front's Foreign Relations Office said that the factions of the Eritrean revolution welcome negotiations with Ethiopia without preconditions. He said that he appreciates the efforts exerted by Sudan in this respect as Sudan calls for a peaceful settlement and negotiations with Ethiopia. Nur expressed his hope that Ethiopia will respond to this call which allows every party to expound its programs at the negotiations table.

The head of the ELF Foreign Relations Office said that an Eritrean delegation will tour East and West African states to explain the dimensions of the Eritrean people's cause. He pointed out that the front is maintaining good relations with some African and Arab states and that it does not interfere in the conflicts among these states. He said that some African states such as the Senegal and Guinea will explain the view of the Eritrean people at the African summit hoping that the Eritrean issue will be included in the agenda of the African summit which will be held in Niger next year.

Angola's Jorge on Cuban Troops

EA222024 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The Angolan foreign minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, said in Nairobi today that Cuban troops will remain in Angola as long as his country continues to face aggression from South Africa.

Speaking at the Kenyatta International Conference Center, where he is attending the OAU Council of Ministers meeting, Mr Jorge said the Cuban troops were invited into Angola to repel an invasion from South Africa soon after independence. He wondered why some countries are worried about the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, while they are silent on the presence of French troops in different African states. Mr Jorge went on to say that the U.S. has many troops all over the world. The foreign minister said Angola was in the process of molding a regular army and will only revise its defense posture when the process is completed.

MINISTERS, OFFICIALS CONFER ON OAU, AREA ISSUES

Egypt's Ghali-Moi Meeting

NC191736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Jun (MENA)--Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi today received Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the African foreign ministers conference in Nairobi. Following the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali said that he conveyed to the Kenyan president an oral message from President Anwar as-Sadat apologizing for not attending the African summit conference because of his preoccupation and the situation arising from the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and delegating Vice President Husni Mubarak to attend the conference.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that he informed the Kenyan president that President as-Sadat was looking forward to meeting with him soon, whether in Nairobi or in Cairo. Ghali said that the Kenyan president expressed his understanding of President as-Sadat's African role and wise policy on the African and international levels. The Kenyan president also expressed his desire to meet with President as-Sadat in Cairo or Nairobi.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that during his meeting with the Kenyan president they also dealt with cooperation between Egypt and Kenya and the subject of the summit conference of the Nile River littoral states.

He said that the Kenyan president agreed on the need for holding a conference at the foreign ministers level to prepare for the Nile valley summit. Dr Butrus Ghali informed the Kenyan president that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry is preparing detailed studies on international organizations concerned with rivers of the world that would undertake joint projects. He noted that it will be possible to set up joint projects among the Nile River littoral states and to create a new organization among them in the interest of the peoples of the area.

The Kenyan president welcomed this Egyptian idea.

It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian-Kenyan meetings at various levels are of great importance because the Kenyan president will be the chairman of the next session of the OAU, which will begin with the forthcoming summit conference, in addition to the importance of the Nile River basin subject.

Libyan Official Meets Africans

LD221754 Tripoli JANA in English 1642 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, June 19 (JANA)--The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning conferred in Nairobi with the foreign ministers of Chad, Niger, Mauritania, Algeria and Mali. The meeting basically dealt with coordination of policies regarding topics being discussed by the African foreign ministers' conference, and further discussions dealt with topics of mutual interest.

LIBYA

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRIVES, MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI

22 Jun Arrival

LD221730 Tripoli JANA in English 1638 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jun (JANA)--Ahmed Redha Ghdirah, the adviser and envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon to deliver an official message from the Moroccan monarch to the leader. This comes in response to the call made by the leader of the revolution in the important speech he delivered on the 11th anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. bases to eliminate the differences and mobilize Arab resources and direct them against the real enemy of the nation.

In a statement to JANA's correspondent, the Moroccan envoy said, "We listened with interest to the call made by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to eliminate Arab differences and mobilize all resources to confront the common enemy of our Arab nation and we have responded to this call." He added, "We appreciate the determination and will included in the colonel's call to mobilize Arab resources in order to confront the common enemy." He went on to say: "We are at this very moment in a greater need to unify and strengthen the Arab nation and we, in Morocco, are determined to realize all that could unite Arabs, strengthen their unity and achieve their objectives."

Al-Qadhdhafi Reception

LD222006 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jun (JANA)--The revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, this evening received Redha Ghdirah, the adviser and personal envoy of King Hassan of Morocco. Mr Ghdirah delivered a letter to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi from King Hassan. The letter is believed to deal with the concentrated efforts being carried out by the Great al-Fatah Revolution to unify Arab ranks in a bid to confront the Zionist enemy.

JANA REPORTS SITUATION IN SUDAN 'VOLATILE'

LD221952 Tripoli JANA in English 1644 GMT 22 Jun 81

["Situation Sudan Near Explosive"--JANA headline]

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jun (JANA)--Diplomatic sources here today said that the situation in Sudan was very volatile and massive demonstrations have roamed the cities and villages of Sudan calling for the overthrow of Numayri's regime. Heavily armed police have failed in restoring order and some of these forces joined the demonstrators.

A statement by the Sudanese revolutionary forces said that angry demonstrations erupted yesterday in (Jenina), (Jabal Mura) Fashir, (Teckina), and the masses of (Malka), Juba, (Dengala), Shandi and Bahr al-Ghazal were organized in a huge popular march against the bloody regime in Sudan.

MOROCCO

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR COMMUNIQUE ON RIOT DAMAGE

LD222144 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Ministry of Interior statement]

[Text] Following the communique issued on 20 June 1981 about the demonstrations and acts of sabotage which took place on the public highways in suburban Casablanca, the Interior Ministry has taken stock of the damage caused by those acts of sabotage: 66 died as a result of serious wounds caused by stabbing or by the use of blunt instruments such as clubs, iron bars and stones.

One of the victims was a French citizen. Of the 110 people wounded, 73 were security men and 37 were demonstrators. Arson caused the following material losses: 12 pharmacies; 23 banks; 3 post office branches; 2 [word indistinct]; 7 gas stations; 3 clinics; 21 private cars; and 2 buses. Losses caused by looting and sabotage are: 2 factories; 2 apartment buildings; 3 private houses; 1 store; 54 private cars; 45 buses; 2 municipal guard centers; and several shops. Female citizens were also attacked and were robbed of their money and belongings.

The Ministry of the Interior, which adheres to the democratic principles decided upon by his majesty the king and guaranteed by the constitution and the laws in force, never accepts such criminal acts which harm the citizens' security, safety and freedom, as well as their gains and their peace of mind.

BOUABID REPORTS RESULTS OF RIOTS INVESTIGATION

LD230133 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Statement issued by Moroccan Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid--date not given]

[Excerpts] Following the painful and bloody acts of sabotage which the suburbs of Casablanca experienced last Saturday, the security forces have arrested the ringleaders of these base actions which were carried out by [words indistinct] who implemented the organized criminal plan which showed no respect for the lives or honor of their compatriots, nor to the democratic principles which our country adheres to and which will continue to defend and [words indistinct]. The police have also arrested the perpetrators of those savage actions whose victims were a number of innocent citizens.

The preliminary investigation has shown that among the organizers of these savage deeds and the criminals who perpetrated them are persons who have a criminal past and who were convicted under the law several times.

As soon as the police complete the interrogation of the detained persons, they will refer those whose participation is established to justice within the laws in force so as to preserve the rights and freedoms of the citizens and the safety of the state.

SUDAN

LIBYAN, CUBAN, GDR LOSSES IN CHAD BATTLE REPORTED

JN221145 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jun (SUNA)--Libyan casualties have reached 130 dead while 13 were taken prisoner during the battles that have been raging between the Libyan occupation forces and Hissein Habre's forces in (Urba) in eastern Chad since Wednesday.

A statement received by SUNA on these battles from the Armed Forces of the North says that 2 East German mercenaries and 10 Cubans have been identified among the Libyan losses. During the battle, the Armed Forces of the North seized seven Mercedes trucks loaded with all kinds of wweapons. The statement adds that two soldiers of the Armed Forces of the North were martyred and nine wounded.

ETHIOPIA

CUBAN TRANSLATORS GRADUATE IN ADDIS ABABA

FL221510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The first group of Cuban translators of Amharic has graduated at the Ethiopian University after a 3-year course. First Lt (Roberto March Chase) spoke on behalf of those graduated.

The 14 graduated translators expressed their determination to work untiringly and to put forth their best efforts satisfactorily to fulfill their task, thus contributing to the development of relations between Cuba and Ethiopia.

(Habte Mariam), dean of the Language School of Addis Ababa University, said that, despite geographic distance, our nations feel united through common ideology and solidarity.

Buenaventura Reyes Acosta, Cuban ambassador to Addis Ababa, closed the graduation ceremony by expressing gratitude for the efforts made by university officials and the group of Ethiopian teachers to obtain good results from the course.

SOMALIA

19 JUN ETHIOPIAN AIR RAID, CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD201354 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1135 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] A report received from the Defense Ministry last night says that three Abyssinian military aircraft attacked (Gabile) in northwestern Somalia at 1017 yesterday. The three planes, MiG-21's and MiG-23's, killed three children and wounded seven other people as well as destroying a school. According to the report, the Abyssinian air raid clearly demonstrated the provocative policy being pursued by the Abyssinian colonialist regime against the Somali Democratic Republic.

UGANDA

AFP: GOVERNMENT, AMIN TROOPS ENGAGE IN FIGHTING

AB230820 Paris AFP in English 0803 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Kenya, June 23 (AFP)--Fighting has broken out in Uganda's troubled West Nile Province between government troops and former soldiers of Idi Amin for the second time in nine months, reliable sources said here today.

The fighting began yesterday, subsided overnight, and resumed this morning near a Roman Catholic mission run by Italian priests at Ombaci, near the provincial capital of Arua. The town was already half destroyed in last year's outbreak.

Yesterday, the sources said, a rocket fell on the mission school, but the school is closed, and no one was hurt. Patients from Arua hospital, including wounded soldiers, had been taken to the school but were transferred before the attack into the mission proper for security reasons.

There were reports, unconfirmable from Nairobi, that the government of Ugandan President Milton Obote had sent army reinforcements to the province, which was invaded last October by former Amin soldiers coming from nearby Zaire and Sudan. It is not known how many Aminists are involved in the current fighting, nor how they are armed.

The ex-soldiers, whose current links with the deposed Ugandan dictator are not clear, did enter the town of Marachia, 15 kms (nine miles) north of Arua, because the Ugandan troops fled before they got there. But a Ugandan lieutenant decided to defend Arua, and the Aminists attacked. Meantime, about 1,500 Ugandan troops who had mutinied because of lack of rations at Koboko north of Maracha, and plundered Arua, were in total disarray, according to reports reaching Nairobi. Koboko is Amin's home village.

BURUNDI

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUION

AB221907 Paris AFP in French 1539 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Bujumbura, 22 Jun (AFP)--The Central Committee of the National Unity and Progress Party (UPRONA), which held its quarterly ordinary session on 18 and 19 June, adopted the proposed constitution of the Republic of Burundi. This constitution will soon be presented to the people for approval by a referendum, the national radio announced on Saturday.

The Central Committee also analyzed the policy of grouping the country's population into villages and recommended to the government a series of measures, including the setting up of an agrarian policy conforming to this policy of grouping into villages and the modernization of farming methods.

The Central Committee also recommended pursuing a diversification of the types of cooperatives, especially in the fields of commerce, agriculture and stockbreeding.

CAMEROON

CHADIAN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO AHIDJO

AB221333 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Yaounde, 22 Jun (AFP)--The Chadian minister of agriculture, Mr Mbailou Naimbaye, delivered a message from the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Mr Goukouni Queddei, to the Cameroonian head of state, Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, on Friday evening in Yaounde. This was announced on Monday by the daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE.

The contents of the message have not been disclosed and the Cameroonian paper did not make any comment about the brief visit of the Chadian emissary. However, the situation in Chad and the presence of Libyan troops on Chadian soil are no doubt the topics of their talks on the eve of the OAU summit in Nairobi, observers believe.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

AB222106 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Joint communique issued in Yaounde on 22 June 1981 at the end of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's 48-hour visit to Cameroon--read by Senegalese Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, undertook a working and friendly visit to the United Republic of Cameroon from 21 to 22 June 1981.

This visit, which is significant in many ways, enabled the two parties to further strengthen the feelings of deep friendship and mutual esteem which have existed between them for a long time. In an atmosphere of cordiality and sincere trust, reflecting the quality of the relations existing between their two countries, the two heads of state held several meetings on bilateral and current world issues. A similar atmosphere prevailed during the talks held between the two delegations.

Representing Senegal were Mr Falilou Kane, minister of commerce; Francois Bob, secretary of state for youth and sports at the Prime Minister's Office; Tediane Mbaye, first president of the Supreme Court; Mohamed Ly, ambassador of Senegal in the United Republic of Cameroon; (Abubakr Tall), member of Parliament and member of the National Assembly bureau; [name indistinct] minister plenipotentiary, head of protocol at the presidency; Pierre Babakama, director general of the Senegalese Chemical Industries; Yusuf Barrot, diplomatic advisor at the Presidency; and other top civil servants.

Cameroon was represented by Mr ElHaj Sadou Daoudou, minister of state in charge of civil service; Youssoufa Daouda, minister of economy and planning; [name indistinct], minister in charge of relations with the presidency; [name indistinct], minister and deputy secretary general at the presidency; Ngongang Quandji Andre, minister of youth and sport; (Islame), governor of the Northern Province; Ekene Same Joseph officer in charge of missions at the presidency; Sade Rene, officer in charge of relations at the presidency and other top civil servants.

Concerning bilateral issues, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the excellent friendly relations existing between their two countries and the satisfactory evolution of cooperation between Senegal and Cameroon. They stressed their determination to continue to strive for the quantiative and qualitative strengthening of this cooperation which needs to developed in a balanced manner. In this regard, the two parties finalized the formalities for the participation of the United Republic of Cameroon in the Senegalese Chemical Industries Company. They also agreed to convene very soon a commission to examine problems concerning the importation of salt to Cameroon from Senegal and the exportation of Coffee from Cameroon to Senegal. The Senegalese delegation proposed to organize the Senegalese cultural week in Cameroon at the end of the last quarter of 1981 and to organize international sporting weeks in both countries. The Senegalese side also proposed to host the next session of the Cameroon-Senegal joint cooperation commission in the first quarter of 1982.

On the international scene, the two heads of state noted the great similarity in the principles guiding their approach to great international problems and proposed to continue their consultations in the interests of development, justice and peace. Concerning African problems in particular, the two heads of state noted that the current economic situation in Africa is very worrisome. They expressed their great concern in the face of the intensification of destabilization maneuvers and the manifestations of interference in the internal affairs of states. They reaffirmed their [word indistinct] support for the United Nations and the OAU as well as the principles of nonalignment, and they stressed the right of African states to settle their affairs themselves and to freely choose their own destinies in an atmosphere of solidarity and consultations without any foreign domination and intervention.

The two heads of state reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the African people to independence. They renewed their condemnation of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and they expressed their firm determination to strive for the full exercise by the black majority in racist South Africa of their political rights.

Concerning Namibia, the two heads of state deplored the dangerous deadlock reached in the solution of the Namibian problem, particularly following the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia and the triple veto by Western states last April against the adoption last April by the United Nations Security Council of global and compulsory sanctions against South Africa. They, however, reaffirmed their support for the efforts being made by the world community to enable the Namibian people to regain their inalienable rights to independence. In this regard, they renewed their unreserved support for the SWAPO fighters in their struggle for national liberation and for the frontline states struggling to force the racist minority Pretorian regime to apply the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia at the end of the current year.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the two heads of state reaffirmed the need for the world community, particularly the African community, to strive to restore to that strife-torn country, lasting peace, national reconciliation, the consolidation of its independence, and the defense of its territorial integrity from any African or foreign intervention in the spirit of the Lagos accords and in accordance with the Lome communique and with the help of the United Nations.

The two heads of state noted with regret that peace has still not been restored to the Middle East in spite of the numerous initiatives being taken to find a negotiated solution. They stressed the need to find an overall solution as well as just and long-lasting peace through the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab and Palestinian lands it occupied, including the holy city of Jerusalem, the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, the right of all people in the region to live in peace [words indistinct]. The two heads of state reiterated their condemnation of the repeated Israeli attacks on the independence and integrity of Lebanon as well as the raid on the Tammuz nuclear power station in Iraq which constitutes a flagrant violation of all the recognized principles of international law.

Concerning world economic cooperation, the two heads of state expressed the hope to see world discussions on the installation of a new world economic order leading to the disappearance of the imbalance in trade between industrialized and underdeveloped countries.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo expressed the great pleasure of his government, the Cameroonian people and himself to welcome President Abdou Diouf, soon after his accession to the head of the Senegalese states and expressed his great challenge and feelings of admiration for the great personal [word indistinct] and moral qualities of this [word indistinct] statesman.

President Abdou Diouf expressed his satisfaction with his visit to the United Republic of Cameroon aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and consolidating the bonds of trust, friendship and cooperation between the brotherly Cameroonian and Senegalese people. He heartily thanked the president of the United Republic of Cameroon, his government, and the Cameroonian people for the warm and brotherly welcome given to him and his delegation.

His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, invited His Excellency Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon to undertake an official visit to Senegal. This invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date for this visit will be fixed at a later date through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Garua on 22 June by the president of the Republic of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, and the president of the Republic of Cameroon, Ahmdou Ahidjo.

CHAD

GOVERNMENT CREATES REFUGEE REPATRIATION COMMITTEE

AB191208 Paris AFP in French 1010 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 19 Jun (AFP)--It was learned from authorized sources in the Chadian capital on Friday that a national committee charged with repatriating Chadian refugees has been set up by a decree issued by the president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT), Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

This committee, placed under the responsibility of the Chadian agriculture minister, Mr Naimbaye Lossimian, will cooperate with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Specificially, it will set up structures to welcome the Chadian refugees in Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan, Central African Republic and Saudi Arabia.

The announcement of the setting up last May 8 of a tripartite commission comprising representatives of the UNHCR as well as those of the Chadian and Cameroonian Governments remained ineffective, it was recalled in Ndjamena.

Six months after the end of the hostilities in Ndjamena, the Chadian refugees are still reluctant to return home. Those in Kousseri (northern Cameroon), about 80,000 of them, are requesting that the UNHCR continue to care for them once they have returned, and that the GUNT compensate them since many of their houses were destroyed during the conflict.

Chadian functionaries shuttle every day between Kousseri, where they live in tents and receive gifts from international organizations, and Ndjamena, where they work.

THIRD ARMY ASKS OAU TO HELP RECOVER SOVEREIGNTY

AB211010 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 20 June (AFP)--In a statement issued to the press on Friday, one of the dissident Chadian factions, the Third Army, has called on the OAU to help Chadians recover their national sovereignty.

The Third Army is also requesting the pan-African organization to call for the total and immediate withdrawal of Libyan troops which are harassing civilians and despoiling the country of its riches. It reaffirmed its commitment to the Lagos agreement which is the only judicial framework to solve the Chadian drama.

ZAIRE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL READJUSTS CURRENCY 19 JUN

AB201136 Kinshasa AZAP in French 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Jun (AZAP)--The Executive Council meeting on Friday at Kolwezi under the chairmanship of the MPR, founding president and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko decided, in conformity with the 3-year program adopted by the IMF, to readjust the value of the Zairian currency by 40 percent compared with the special drawing rights (SDR), meaning that 1 zaire now equals 0.1575 SDR. The state commissioner for information who announced this in his report to the meeting made it clear that this decision takes effect Friday, 19 June 1981. In the same policy direction and with a view to ensuring that the country is supplied with food and manufactured products, the Executive Council has decided to place a sum of $50 million at the disposal of the National Economy Department.

This amount will be used to import food and pharmaceutical products as well as raw materials and spare parts necessary for the manufacturing and agricultural industries. The list of companies which will benefit from this allocation of foreign currency will be published by the Department of National Economy and Industry.

In so doing, the Executive Council intends to increase the country's supply of essential products and to contribute to stabilizing domestic prices, Citizen Elebe declared. The MPR executive organ also made several other decisions within this framework.

Among these decisions are:
--The compulsory control by the Zairian Control Office (OZAC) or its representatives of all imports.
--The compulsory purchase of import licenses by the beneficiaries of this allocation of foreign currency within a time limit established by the Bank of Zaire, or the redistribution of the allocations of violators.
--The necessity of covering each allocation with the equivalent amount in Zaires within the limits that will be determined by the Bank of Zaire.
--The necessity of paying custom duties on the goods at the arrival point if possible.

The Executive Council's spokesman recalled that Zaire has been able to obtain, through the IMF extended loan facility, a sum of $912 million, backed up by a 3-year economic and financial program. The objectives of this program are to bring about a gradual and sustained recovery of the economy, to reduce the inflation rate and to pay off our external d[illegible]ts.

The realization of this program, the state commissioner for information said, implies the setting up and the unfailing implementation of an adequate economic policy in the fields of goods and services, public finance, money and credit as well as paying external debts.

The adjustment of the Zairian currency is one of the implementation measures of this program, some of which were reflected in the 1981 state budget while others were taken recently, such as the departmental bylaws related to the liberalization of prices.

Citizen Elebe also stressed that during the past 2 years, the Executive Council has defined and correctly implemented an economic stabilization program approved by the IMF, which loaned us 118 million SDR's.

The spokesman of the council also announced that an important Executive Council delegation would leave for Paris next Sunday. The delegation will take part in the meeting of the World Bank consultative group. The delegation, which will be led by the deputy first state commissioner, will be composed of the state commissioners for finance and budget, agriculture and rural development, transport and telecommunications, the general commissioner for planning, the governor of the Bank of Zaire and some experts.

IVORY COAST

MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

AB221523 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Abidjan, 22 Jun (AFP)--On behalf of the government, Mr Amadou Thiam, the Ivorian information minister, flatly denied on Monday the existence of any political prisoners in the Ivory Coast.

Mr Thiam was reacting to information recently published by Amnesty International and championed last week by the Ivorian Committee for Political Movement and Action (CIMPA) to the effect that several dozen Ivorian workers were arrested in December because of their union activities.

According to the minister, six young journalists who actually showed their disagreement with his information policy in the month of December are in military barracks in the north of the country at present. But these young people, he said, are simply doing military service, which is compulsory for all young Ivorians and which they had never done.

Moreover, the minister admitted that some strikers were arrested in December following demonstrations. But he declared that their arrests have never lasted more than 48 hours and that they were all released in turn.

Finally, Mr Thiam stated that some public servants who were also involved in strikes are at the moment appearing before a disciplinary council. This is quite normal, he said, and I would like to point out that these public servants are benefiting from the services of three lawyers.

STATE SECRETARY FOR INTERNAL SECURITY NAMED

AB221135 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Several appointments were made at yesterday's ministerial council meeting held under the chairmanship of the head of state. Among these was the appointment of Mr Gnogbo Gouamene as the secretary of state for internal security. The present Ivorian Government is composed of 37 members, with three secretaries of state--the secretary of state for planning and industry, the secretary of state for agriculture and the one for internal security.

LIBERIA

DOE URGES STUDENTS TO BE POLITICALLY INACTIVE

AB222031 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) M Sgt Samuel K. Doe today called on students throughout the country not to engage in political activities while the military was still in power. He said politicians should direct their attention towards (?any favor) from the outside world in the interest of this state and desist from acts that will tarnish the image of the revolution.

The head of state made the call during a brief visit to the Monrovia Catholic industrial training school on Camp Johnson Road in Monrovia. He reiterated the PRC's commitment to provide free education for Liberians. The head of state noted that some individuals in the government were not in favor of this and were in the habit of addressing students on (?topics) that will retard the smooth runing of schools in the country.

The head of state urged students to visit his office or any member of the PRC whenever they were dissatisfied over issues concerning government operation and said that this reaction would help government in its decision-making process. He then apologized for not (?being frequent) with visiting private schools due to his heavy workload.

The head of state later gave a check of $4,000 through the president of the institution, Mrs York to help keep the school running. Mrs York thanked Sergeant Doe for his visit and the check, and promised to do her best to keep the school operating.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SAYS ARMY PREPARED FOR AGGRESSOR

AB210700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has declared that the country possesses the military ability to hit hard at any aggressor. He said the nation's army had been battle-tested and declared that no one harbor any doubt about our capability because this nation is aware of the strength of her armed forces.

President Shagari was addressing officers and men of the 22d mechanized and armored brigade at Kpebi near Illorin which rounding off his official engagement in Kwara State. He said the country remained level headed in spite of provocation, in the belief that those who provoked her would see reason and be convinced of the foolhardiness of their action. The president restated that his administration was strongly committed to the maintenance of and effective and efficient armed force.

President Shehu Shagari returns to Lagos later this evening after the opening ceremony of the Illorin central mosque, built at a cost of 2.2 million naira.

MEDICAL, HEALTH WORKERS TO BEGIN STRIKE 22 JUN

AB210720 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The medical and health workers union of Nigeria is to embark on a nationwide strike from Monday, 22 June. In a statement in Kaduna today, the secretary general, Alhaji Isufu Waziri, said the union decided to go on strike as a last resort.

He said all efforts to get the authorities to (?approve) of an acceptable scheme of service for his members had failed. Alhaji Waziri added that the strike would go on until the union's demands were met. He pointed out that the union had earlier given a 21-day ultimatum from 28 May to the Federal Ministries of Health, Agriculture and the establishment department of the head of service of the federation [as heard]. Alhaji Isufu said this was done after the breakdown of negotiations which lasted more than 2 years.